FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 FEBRUARY 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian antiaircraft fire shot down an Iraqi plane over the Gulf on 3 February, according to the Iranian Armed Forces communique cited by IRNA. However, an Iraqi military spokesman denied Iran's claims in a statement to INA, saying Iraqi aircraft carried out "fierce and intensive" raids in "other" areas on that day.

In a separate development Athens radio reported that a Greek tanker was hit by a missile on 4 February on its way to Khark Island.

Israel

West Bank — An IDF soldier was shot dead by a "terrorist" in the Ramallah area on 4 February, Jerusalem radio reported. Following this incident, the radio noted, a curfew was imposed on Ramallah and the Al-'Amari refugee camp.

Lebanon Withdrawal — In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Defense Minsiter Yitzhaq Rabin acknowledged that Israel has accelerated the pace of evacuating its equipment from southern Lebanon, but he added that there is no reason to justify a deviation from the set withdrawal timetable.

Syria

Syria has protested to the British ambassador in Damascus over the British authorities' "ill-treatment of a Syrian trade delegation," SANA reported. The ambassador was also informed of Syria's "surprise" at the British media's "fabricated" stories concerning the delegation's visit. The Syrian protest follows Britain's decision to deport four men to Syria under its Prevention of Terrorism Act, as reported by the LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION on 29 January.

Maghreb Diplomacy

Summit Contacts — Tunisia's decision to issue official invitations for a Maghreb summit meeting will depend on the outcome of current Algerian-Moroccan contacts, *LE MONDE* reported.

Algiers Visitors — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived separately in Algiers on 4 February, according to Damascus and Algiers radios.

Sudan

During an attack by Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces on a garrison in Rumbek on 1 February, five government soldiers were killed and three wounded, according to the clandestine SPLA radio.

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'Arafat Scheduled To Chair PLO Meeting in Iraq

GF021028 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0925 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Feb (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will begin a visit to Iraq this week that will last several days. An informed Palestinian source has told the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that during his stay in Baghdad, 'Arafat will chair a meeting of the Supreme Palestinian Military Council and will also attend a military parade by Palestinian forces in Iraq. The source said the Supreme Palestinian Military Council, which will be held in Iraq for the first time, will discuss a number of issues concerning the Palestinian cause.

During his visit last month to Baghdad, 'Arafat held a number of meetings with military Palestinian cadres in preparation for the Military Council meeting. The source said a number of Palestinian officials will arrive in Baghdad for this occasion.

'Arafat Greets Romania's Ceausescu on Birthday

AU311558 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On the occasion of your 67th birthday, on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people, the members of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee, and myself, I take pleasure in conveying to you warmest greetings and fraternal wishes for complete health and happiness. I also wish you new successes in leading the friendly Romanian people on the road to accomplishing the objectives of economic progress and social well being.

Esteemed comrade president, you have devoted all your life to serving the people and reaching Romania's goals, thus earning the confidence, respect, and gratitude of your fellow citizens. I extend heartfelt congratulations to you on this happy anniversary, and convey our particular gratitude and great respect for the supportive position you adopted at the head of your country in the just struggle of the Palestinian people for freedom and sovereignty, and their inalienable right to return, to self-determination, and to create an independent Palestinian state.

I wish complete health, personal happiness, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people under your wise leadership.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionary forces

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Meets With Thai Foreign Minister

LD041256 Kuwait KUNA in English 1147 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 4 (KUNA) — Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila discussed Monday with Kuwait's Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah oil cooperation between the two states and latest developments in the world oil market.

Oil sources told KUNA that the two sides reviewed as well possibility of undertaking joint investment projects and ways to expand economic cooperation between the two countries.

Latest statistics on trade volume between the two countries indicated that Kuwaiti exports of oil dropped in 1982 to 3.5 million dinars from 43.3 million dinars in 1981. On the other hand, imports from Thailand registered a remarkable increase in 1982, standing at 14.6 million dinars.

AL-WATAN Previews Upcoming Elections

GF041802 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Muhammad 'Abda'llah al-Mutawwa': "Democracy Should Be Generalized in the Gulf"]

[Excerpts] The current events in Kuwait are not only being watched by the Kuwaiti people but also by the Arabs from the Indian Ocean to the Gulf, especially by the people of the Gulf states. The results of the Kuwaiti elections will have a direct effect on the situation in the Gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula. There are indications of new concepts to be applied in the region, including the application of the Kuwaiti parliamentary experiment in some states of the region. It is notable that the region's sons view the Kuwaiti parliamentary experiment as an example to be followed in their countries, due to similarity in economic, social, and political conditions — as far as the infrastructure of the political authority is concerned.

What increases the interest of the region's sons in the current events in Kuwait is the fact that there are general trends for political participation in the Gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula. Foremost of these trends are King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's statement on plans for establishing a consultative assembly in Saudi Arabia as a first step toward parliamentary government to be followed shortly by general elections. King Fahd's statement, if it is to be applied, would in itself be considered a qualitative change in the political situation in Saudi Arabia.

We have also noted the statements of Sultan al-Qasimi, Al-Shariqah ruler and a member of the UAE Supreme Federal Council [SFC] on changing the SFC to a body whose members are elected by a group of dignitaries of the country. The current dialogue among the region's sons on political participation stresses the importance of the Kuwaiti elections, due to their far-reaching results.

The general democratic atmosphere in Kuwait is the envy of most of the people of the Gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula. Kuwait is an oasis of democracy making it the only competitor in the Arab world. The Kuwaiti experiment with democracy has been considered as exemplary for the rest of the Arab world. The experiments of the past two eras have proved that democracy is the savior in all crises. The political situation in Kuwait represents a good example of relations between legislative and executive authorities, despite the fact that there are some gaps which should be closed in the future. These gaps exist in various fields and are outside the scope of this article.

Trade Ministry Revamps, Appoints New Leaders

LD022125 Kuwait KUNA in English 1756 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 2 (KUNA) — The Ministry of Trade and Industry began implementing a comprehensive administrative overhaul by announcing that foreign trade and domestic commercial affairs would henceforth be handled by separate departments.

Minister Jasim al-Marzuq Saturday appointed separate assistant under secretaries for foreign and domestic trade, the first step in an ambitious plan to streamline the ministry and make it more efficient.

Former companies and insurance department head at the ministry Yusuf al-Bahr has been made assistant under secretary for commerce, while the head of the Foreign Commerce Department Badr 'Abd al-Latif becomes under secretary for external trade.

The ministry, according to officials, hinges its restructuring plans on the establishment of a special department for monitoring and development, which will seek to implement the recommendations of a two-year study on making the ministry more efficient. The study, undertaken jointly by the Universities of Kuwait and Texas, proposes a number of administrative changes to boost the productivity of civil servants and to reduce the often excessive delays involved in bureaucratic procedure.

Officials said the ministry hoped to establish a new secretariat for industry, and for supplies and consumer protection departments, besides concentrating on employee training schemes and introducing computerization. Last year, the government instructed all ministries to draw up rationalization plans to boost efficiency and cut down on overmanning and waste.

OMAN

UAE Deputy Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

GF031310 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE deputy prime minister and Dubai heir apparent, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Oman today for a 4-day visit during which he will meet with His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

On his arrival by land at Wadi Hatta border point, Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum and the delegation accompanying him were received by Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib; Communications Minister Salim ibn Nasir Al Bu Sa'idi; and the UAE charge d'affaires in Muscat.

Received by Sultan Qabus

GF041425 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id received in his office at Al-Sib Palace at noon today Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum, UAE deputy prime minister and heir apparent of the Dubai Emirate, who is currently visiting the country.

The meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying the guest, Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, interior minister; and Salim Nasir Al Bu Sa'idi, minister of communications.

Sultan Receives Note From Sudanese President

GF041423 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jan 85

[Excerpt] Brother Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent a written message to His Majesty Sultan Qabus Al Bu Sa'id. The message was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, when he received Muhammad 'Uthman Abu Saq, the Sudanese president's envoy, at his office this morning.

QATAR

Amir Receives Message on Nuclear Disarmament

GF031830 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Doha, 3 Feb (WAKH) — H.H. Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a copy of the declaration of a six-nation summit on nuclear disarmament sent to the world nuclear powers.

QATARI NEWS AGENCY said the declaration, signed by leaders of India, Greece, Tanzania, Sweden, Mexico and Argentina at the end of their summit meeting held in New Delhi on January 28, 1985, urged the nuclear arms states to ban producing, testing and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

New Commando Unit Graduates From Training Course

GF041632 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Doha, 4 Feb (WAKH) — A new batch of Saiqa (shock troops) were passed out here today after successfully completing a two-month training course. The ceremony was attended by Colonel Nasir 'Isa al-Nasir, the commander of moral orientation and public relations at the Qatari Armed Forces.

An exercise with live ammunition using all sorts of weapons was given and then followed by dropping operation from a helicopter onto the Saiqa tower. Colonel Nasir later distributed certificates and prizes to graduates.

The course included physical exercises and training in wireless communications, collision battle, explosives and first aid.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Riyadh 3 Feb

LD030951 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0925 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Feb (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Riyadh today. He was met at the airport by several officials.

Received by King Fahd

LD031251 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in his office at the royal palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector of the Armed Forces; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; and Rafiq al-Natshah, representative of Fatah in the Kingdom.

Yasir 'Arafat is accompanied on this visit by Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Comments on Meeting

PM041719 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Hasin al-Bunyan report: "Important 2 and 1/2-Hour Meeting Between Saudi Monarch and 'Arafat"]

[Excerpts] Riyadh — The meeting at noon yesterday between King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. 'Arafat was the first official King Fahd received yesterday following his return to Riyadh from a vacation 150 km from the capital.

On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and head of the National Guard Crown Prince 'Abdallah; Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan; Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; and Minister of Information 'Ali al-Sha'ir. On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan and Rafiq al-Natshah, alias Abu Shakir, the PLO representative in Saudi Arabia.

After the meeting *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* interviewed Yasir 'Arafat and asked him about the latest developments. He said:

"My meeting with his majesty the king was an important one because it took place under critical conditions for the Arab nation, particularly concerning the Palestinian problem. I regard my meeting with the Saudi monarch as important because it took place before his majesty's visit to the United States.

"At the meeting we discussed several Palestinian, Arab, and international issues, especially the Palestinian situation following the successful PNC session in Amman and the important resolutions it passed. We have also discussed with His Majesty King Fahd the Arab situation and the importance of strengthening Arab solidarity in the light of the challenges our nation is facing.

"Discussion concentrated on the conditions for our people inside the occupied territories, particularly Israeli attempts to Judaize the holy places and acts of terrorism which the Zionist enemy and its terrorist gangs are committing against our people, even threatening the people with death. I acquainted His Majesty King Fahd with the serious dangers to which the Palestinian camps are exposed at present, particularly in southern Lebanon, where the Zionist enemy and his agents are obviously preparing to commit terrorist massacres against the Palestinian camps. His Majesty promised to make great efforts in this regard. His Majesty King Fahd stressed the firm and unwavering stand of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom — king, government, and people — toward the just Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's struggle. He also stressed that Saudi Arabia will continue to give aid to the Palestinian people.

"I also acquainted his majesty with the contacts the PLO is pursuing with the various Palestinian, Arab, and international parties. I thanked his majesty for the stand Saudi Arabia takes and for the assistance and aid it offers in support of our people's just cause and in defense of the holy places in Jerusalem."

Speaking about the importance of King Fahd's forthcoming meeting with President Reagan, 'Arafat told *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*: "The fact that I went to see His Majesty King Fahd and held a long meeting with him is an indication of the importance of his majesty's visit to the United States."

Further Reportage on Visit of Portuguese Minister

Meets With PLO's 'Arafat

LD041008 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh: Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama will meet with King Fahd in the Saudi capital Riyadh early this afternoon, in what is regarded as another important step for Portuguese diplomacy.

Jaime Gama met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat yesterday for 1 and 1/2 hours. Gama's meeting with the PLO leader was shrouded in secrecy and took place amid tight security. According to our special correspondent in Riyadh, all signs indicate that some reservations with regard to PLO activities in Lisbon are going to be lifted. The PLO representative in Lisbon was present at the meeting between Jaime Gama and Yasir 'Arafat.

[Lisbon Domestic Service at 0700 GMT on 4 Feb 1985 also reported that Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama met PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat in Riyadh last night. The PLO leader asked the Portuguese foreign minister to intercede on his behalf with the governments of Washington and the EEC members to obtain their backing for King Fahd's Middle East plan.]

Oil Supply Accord Signed

LD041339 Riyadh SPA in English 1245 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 4, SPA — Saudi Arabia and Portugal have signed an accord under which Riyadh will supply crude oil to Lisbon. The accord was reached during a meeting between Petromin's governor Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir and the visiting Portugese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama in Riyadh earlier today.

They also reviewed the possibility of supplying Saudi refined oil products to Portugal, as well as commercial and technical issues in addition to the latest situation of the international oil market.

Received by King Fahd

GF041940 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1806 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at the royal court today Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama. Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; Ma'mun Qaddami, director of the Western office at the Foreign Ministry; and Pedro Paulo de Morais Alves Machado, the Portuguese ambassador to the Kingdom, attended the meeting.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD050932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 5 Feb (SPA) -- The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs this morning left Riyadh for Bahrain at the end of a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom.

Kuwaiti Minister To Brief King on Syrian Visit

LD051017 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0903 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Feb (SPA) — Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign and Information Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir arrived in Riyadh this morning for a visit to the Kingdom. In a statement to KUNA prior to his departure from Kuwait Shaykh Sabah said that he carried a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, concerning the results of his visit to Syria on 2 and 3 February.

King Fahd Addresses Council of Ministers 4 Feb
LD042357 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2145 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, 4 Feb (SPA) -- After the Council of Ministers meeting tonight, His Excellency the Minister of Information 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir made the following statement to the news agencies, radio, and television correspondents:

His majesty, my master, opened this meeting with a comprehensive address in which he broached a number of important issues in various political, economic, and information domains on the occasion of the graceful visit that his majesty will be paying, accompanied by God's safety and care, to the United States; a visit that every citizen in the Kingdom today looks forward to with hope and optimism.

All the Arab world is equally looking forward to this visit given the strong ties of friendship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States. These relations are founded on the deep understanding of common interests between the two countries, and based on mutual respect. They are also looking forward to the positive results of this graceful visit whose goodness will benefit every one.

His excellency added that among the most important subjects touched upon by his majesty was a review of the positive results achieved by the graceful visits paid by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, to the Fraternal Republic of Algeria and the friendly republic of France, in addition to the fruitful talks that his highness had with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Syrian officials. In this context, his majesty, may God protect him, lauded the successful achievements realized by these visits in strengthening of fraternal ties with the two Arab states, and consolidating the ties of friendship with the French republic.

Then his majesty my master briefed the council on the results of the visit paid by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the Kingdom recently, and the talks held during the meeting. He, may God protect him, stressed the firm and well-known stand of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the Palestinian issue, emphasizing the need of the Palestinian people to retrieve their land and their rights, to achieve self-determination, and to set up their own state on their land.

Then his majesty reviewed the stages of the OPEC talks, which his majesty was closely following through reports he was receiving regularly from the the minister of oil and mineral resources, and Saudi Arabia's position on this issue in light of the delicate circumstances through which OPEC is passing.

On the other hand, his majesty expressed his satisfaction with the reports that concerned ministers had submitted to his majesty on the domestic economic situation in general, and he has issued his graceful directives for everything likely to ensure goodness, prosperity, and development for the noble Saudi people. He has also urged citizens to quickly pay those entitled to financial payments -- a matter that his majesty deems extremely important -- for setting up projects, no matter how considerable they may be.

His excellency the minister of information further said: Reviewing the current situation on the Arab scene, his majesty emphasized the eagerness of the Kingdom to ensure continued efforts to create a propitious climate for convening an Arab summit under conditions that will ensure its success.

His excellency concluded his statement saying that the council later examined items on its agenda and took the necessary decisions concerning them.

Riyadh Stresses Importance of Fahd-Reagan Talks
LD021458 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Comment by Jasir 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir]

[Text] Though there is still about a week before King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' royal visit to the United States on 10 February, the eyes of international observers and political decisionmaking centers in the various countries have begun to focus on the visit. Interest in the king's talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been growing among the leaders of the various countries and all the international political circles in general, particularly among the observers of developing Saudi-American relations and international and regional events in which both the Kingdom and the United States play effective roles. These events cover such matters as the Palestine situation and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Undoubtedly, the visit by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to the United States and his expected talks with the American President are worthy of all this attention and interest on the international level. This is because King Fahd is no longer a national or regional leader who guides his country alone toward cultural development and prosperity, but has become in the eyes of all leaders, commanders and peoples of the world one of the most prominent international leaders, one whose words are carefully listened to by the international community and whose decisions are looked upon with expectation and interest.

Thus, it is not strange that King Fahd should be the first leader President Reagan meets at the start of his second term. This distinguishing characteristic gives the talks between King Fahd and President Reagan particular interest, especially in the light of the American tendency toward securing a greater push toward the achievement of a peaceful solution in the Middle East.

President Reagan's meeting with King Fahd will have an effect on American Middle East policy. However, despite the importance of this issue, the Saudi-American summit talks will not be confined to discussing this important matter but will also cover Saudi-American relations, which are characterized by a long history of mutual respect for each other's views. They will also cover a number of regional and internal matters such as the Iraq-Iran war, disarmament, and international peace and security. On these subjects President Reagan is anxious to hear the views of King Fahd.

The Americans and other countries are aware of the extent of the wisdom and sound views of King Fahd in regard to such issues and other world topics.

Dailies Comment on Fahd's U.S. Visit

GF041630 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 4 Feb (WAKH) — On the upcoming visit of His Majesty King Fahd to Washington, the Saudi *AL-BILAD* newspaper said the international concern over the visit of King Fahd to Washington is growing day by day in view of the expected outcome of his talks with American leaders on global peace and security. The paper enumerated Saudi Arabia's comprehensive achievements in the political, military and diplomatic sectors.

Another paper *'UKAZ* said Saudi Arabia which had adopted a moderate foreign policy also pursued a well-balanced domestic policy to achieve a comprehensive development. The paper said Saudi Arabia was forming a defense wall of the Islamic nation thanks to its economic and political weight and its strict adherence to the Islamic faith and divine laws.

U.S. Trade Group Meets With Foreign Minister

LD041251 Riyadh SPA in English 1212 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 4, SPA — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Sa'ud received here today the visiting Saudi-American roundtable trade delegation and briefed its members on Saudi-American relations and developments in the Middle East. He also replied to questions put forward by its members, who are currently on a visit to Saudi Arabia for a series of meetings with Saudi officials at various ministries and departments.

On the other hand, board of the Saudi Chambers of Commerce and Industry organized in Riyadh last night a meeting between members of the delegation and Saudi businessmen to review bilateral cooperation and the prospects of establishing joint Saudi-American projects. The meeting was also attended by officials of Commerce and Industry Ministries.

Foreign Minister Receives British, U.S. Envoys

GF041635 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received separately today the British Ambassador to the Kingdom Patrick Wright and the U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom Walter Leon Cutler. The meetings were attended by Ambassador Ma'mun Qabani, chairman of the Western Directorate at the Foreign Ministry.

UAE

Heir Apparent Attends Military Cadets' Graduation

GF041636 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Feb (WAKH) — Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid stressed the passing out of new batches in the Armed Forces will strengthen "our sound military might." Shaykh Khalifah made the statement to EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY (WAM) following the graduation ceremony of the tenth batch of cadets from Zayid II Military College in Al-'Ayn.

Shaykh Khalifah said "the UAE shares with other Gulf countries the same destiny. The UAE Armed Forces continuously coordinate with armies of other Gulf states to realize the unified strategy that would protect the region." Any progress realized by the UAE Army would be an added asset to the independent power of the Arab world, he said, adding that this stems from the UAE's belief in its Arab identity and that it shares the same destiny with the Arab peoples from the "Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf." Shaykh Khalifah also said "the occasion is equally important since it coincides with the tenth anniversary of the establishment of Zayid II Military College."

Both occasions testify to the determination of UAE President and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to build an independent force that would defend the nation and provide its people with elements of security, tranquility and protection of their national gains.

Shaykh Khalifah warned "any achievement of the nation could perish if it was not backed by a strong force which is capable of protecting and providing it with the right atmosphere for its growth and prosperity."

Shaykh Khalifah pointed out that the UAE command acknowledges the difficult circumstances facing our modern time and the challenges surrounding us. It, therefore, is keen on building its own force and finds in its people the continued response to boost the armed forces.

Shaykh Khalifah also said "the UAE leadership concentrates attention on providing its Armed Forces with the most up-to-date weaponry and is keen on training and raising the fighting capacity of its Army. He added "what is important is to absorb the training and master the use of modern arms rather than accumulating arms."

AL-ITTIHAD on U.S. Decision To Freeze Arms Deals

GF020712 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 2 Feb (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* comments on the U.S. Administration's decision to freeze arms deals. The target of this decision is the arms deals which the Arabs have concluded, the most important being the Saudi request for 40 F-15 aircraft, as well as requests from Jordan, Kuwait, Oman and other Arab countries, *AL-ITTIHAD* says.

These Arab countries with which the United States has frozen arms deals have not used U.S. or other weapons in carrying out any aggression nor have they occupied any foreign territory. What these countries and all the Arabs are seeking is "legitimate self-defense," the paper adds.

AL-ITTIHAD affirms that Washington cannot talk further about "its Arab friends" when it tries to prevent them from possessing weapons with which they can defend themselves and stave off threats to their countries.

AL-ITTIHAD reminds the U.S. Administration of what happened in the 1950's when Egypt, under Jamal 'abd al-Nasir, turned to the United States for arms and then was forced to conclude the first arms deal with the Soviet Union after Washington closed its doors. U.S. aid to the Israeli enemy opened the door to the Soviet Union to arm Syria and to spread its influence in the region, the paper says.

AL-ITTIHAD emphasizes that Washington's decision to freeze arms deals does not serve any common interest. Relations between "friendly countries" are based on these common interests, which do not exist between the Arabs and the United States, the paper concludes.

PDRY

Further Reportage on Visit of Austrian Minister

Meets Deputy Prime Minister

GF041428 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Staff Brigadier 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and first deputy prime minister, received in his office today Dr Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce, trade, and industry. During the meeting, the level of bilateral relations and the means to develop and bolster them were discussed.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry.

Signs Protocol, Departs

GF041650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Austrian delegation led by Dr Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce, trade and industry, left Aden today following a several day visit to our country.

Before its departure, the delegation signed a protocol for technical, scientific, and economic cooperation between our country and Austria. On the PDRY side, the protocol was signed by Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jamal, member of the Political Bureau and minister of industry; on the Austrian side it was signed by Dr Erich Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for commerce, trade, and industry.

The protocol includes mutual cooperation in scientific and technical fields, the petroleum industry, particularly in the field of the development of the Aden refinery, and the exploration of oil and mineral resources.

The protocol also includes the contribution of Austrian establishments and companies to the implementation of economic projects in our country and increased trade exchanges between the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit for the Yemeni and Austrian peoples and by employing Yemeni cadres to administer these projects.

Hungarian Minister Signs Protocol, Departs

GF041346 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Comrade Vancsa Jeno, Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee member and Hungarian minister of agriculture and food, and the accompanying delegation, today left Aden following a visit to our country lasting several days.

During his visit, he held discussions with a number of officials at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform on relations between the agriculture ministries in the two friendly countries. Comrade Vancsa Jeno said that during his visit to our country he became cognizant of our country's achievements in the fields of agriculture development, irrigation methods, and cattle raising.

Comrade Jeno pointed out that during his visit a protocol was signed on cooperation for the next 5 years between the Agriculture Ministries in the two countries. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, candidate member of the YSP and minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, and a number of ministry officials.

Bulgarian Official Arrives in Aden 4 Feb

GF050425 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Ivan Ganev, candidate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, arrived in Aden today leading a delegation on a visit to the PDRY [passage indistinct].

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Ivan Ganev pointed out that his visit to the PDRY will contribute to developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, on the basis of implementing the agreements signed between them and in light of the bilateral meetings between the two countries' leaders, the last of which was the 1984 meeting in Sofia between Comrades 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Todor Zhikov, BCP secretary general and State Council chairman.

He was received at the airport by Brother Mahmud al-Najashi; member of the Central Committee and YSP Central Committee deputy secretary; Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, deputy foreign minister; officials at the Central Committee Secretariat and the Foreign Ministry; and Comrade Dimitrov Kamirov, the Bulgarian ambassador to Aden.

Justice Minister Leaves for French Party Session
GF050409 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Brother Khalid Fadl Mansur, a member of the party organization committee in the Aden governorate and minister of justice and religious trusts, left Aden today for France. He is leading a party delegation that will participate in the meetings of the 25th conference of the French Communist Party, beginning on 6 February.

Mubarak Outlines State's Economic Policy

NC041545 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] 10 October City, 4 Feb (MENA) — In statements to reporters during his tour of 10 October City today, President Husni Mubarak emphasized the state's support for the private sector, adding that the public and private sectors are integrally related. Any other view is a tendentious rumor, President Mubarak added.

President Mubarak made these remarks while answering questions about the private sector and the state's policy to encourage investment. The president said: We say clearly that we are taking care of and consolidating the public sector, but, at the same time, we are assisting the private sector because both sectors are integrally related and are bound to promote the productive sector.

The president pointed out that the private sector is utilizing funds that the citizens have brought from abroad in a bid to increase production, and must therefore be encouraged.

Asked about the objective of his visit to projects and whether it is emphasizing the state's step to encourage the policy of production investment, President Mubarak said: Certainly. You can see for yourselves the factories that were built in 10 October City.

The president added: My visit today is either the 4th or 5th to 10 October City; it could even be the 6th. However, I will continue my visits. I will be visiting Ismailia and any other site where new factories are built. President Mubarak said: I am happy, as a citizen and not as president, to see new factories built in my country. The Egyptian abroad is investing his money in building factories and employing people. This is the best that an Egyptian can do to serve his country.

Asked whether he supports the rich or the poor, President Mubarak said: I am with the rich who invest their money to help the poor. The construction of many factories, like the ones we see today, will provide opportunities for workers, engineers, doctors, and others. The factories will increase production and provide hard currency. The president reiterated that the state is encouraging production investment. Responding to question about his continuous directives to ministers to solve the problems facing the private sector, His excellency said: Some ministers are with me here and many of them always find the necessary solutions for problems in due course.

The president continued: There will always be problems no matter what we do. Ministers can never know all the problems because the ministry services — any ministry — cover areas from Alexandria to Aswan. However, when the minister faces problems or when a citizen conveys a problem, the minister will solve it through logic and reason.

Palestinian Envoy Brings Message for Mubarak

NC050633 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Feb (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* reports that a high-ranking Palestinian envoy has arrived in Cairo with a message for President Husni Mubarak from the PLO Executive Committee.

The paper adds in tomorrow's edition that the message deals with the PLO's position and views on the nature and form of the relationship between Palestine and Jordan. The paper states that the Palestinian position brought to Cairo by the PLO Executive Committee envoy is contained in a document. The paper includes the PLO's concept and opinion of the Jordanian plan, which King Husayn released to PNC. This concept includes comments on Resolution 242; views on the status of other resolutions passed by the Security Council and the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian problem; the PLO's position on a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, and whether this will be a confederation between two independent entities or a fusion [dhawaban] into a single entity; the question of representation at the international peace conference to negotiate a solution and whether this will be done through separate delegations, a unified Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, or a single Jordanian-Palestinian-Lebanese-Egyptian-Syrian-Arab delegation.

According to the paper, while the high-ranking Palestinian envoy was arriving in Cairo, Yasir 'Arafat went to Riyadh with the same document for submission to the Saudi monarch. Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu al-Sa'id, went to Amman on the same day with the document, while another member of the Palestinian leadership left for Algiers.

The purpose of the PLO's activity is to put Arab leaders in the picture and to involve them in the process, particularly those who will go to Washington to meet with President Ronald Reagan and other U.S. officials. These visits will begin with Saudi King Fahd's trip on 10 February. King Fahd will be followed by President Husni Mubarak, King Husayn, and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

AL-JUMHURIYAH notes that the Palestinian leadership has been meeting and holding consultations on a constant basis recently. The PLO Executive Committe held a number of meetings, while the Fatah Central Committee held several sessions of its own. The question of the relationship with Jordan and the reply to King Husayn's proposals were the central issues in all these meetings.

Khalid al-Hasan went to Amman last week and was received by King Husayn. They discussed Jordan's ideas and the Palestinian leadership's views during the long meeting. King Husayn expressed his opinion on the Palestinian position. Abu al-Sa'id returned to Tunisia with the King's views and his appraisal of the current period and its requirements. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* believes that this question might force a number of changes to the latest Palestinian paper.

FRG President Von Weizsaecker Conducts Visit

Gives Interview on Mideast

NC030750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0652 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Feb (MENA) — FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker has stated that his country believes that the time

has come to reactivate the peace process and to achieve a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. He stressed that one of the aims of the FRG's policy toward the Middle East is respect for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

In an interview published today by *AL-AHRAM* newspaper, the FRG president, who will begin a visit to Egypt on Tuesday, praised the important role played by Egypt in the peace process. He said that this role depends on Egypt's expertise and its position in the Arab world. He noted that the FRG and the European countries in general can contribute to the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

He expressed his belief that readiness for peace has increased and that this must be changed into a practical readiness to hold negotiations. He said that in view of Egypt's expertise in the peace process and in light of its position in the Arab world, it will play an important role in this process. President Weizsaecker added that the United States will continue to have a major role in the search for peace in the Middle East. He added that the United States has relations with the Arab countries and Israel and this qualifies it to influence both sides. The FRG, he said, will support the U.S. determination to exert all possible efforts to help find a settlement in the Middle East.

In the interview, the FRG president dealt with his country's relations with Egypt and the Arab world. He said that these relations are based on confidence and benefit should be derived from them in the interest of both sides. He described President Husni Mubarak as a responsible statesman and a political leader who enjoys the respect of the world. He said that cooperation between Cairo and Bonn is close and characterized by trust. He pointed out that Egypt is one of the important aspects in the FRG's development aid policy. To this is added the positive development of trade exchange whose overall volume has exceeded 4 billion German marks.

The FRG president lauded the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan. He said that the restoration of these relations and the activation of talks between Jordan's King Husayn and the Palestinians are an important step in the right direction since agreement and constructive cooperation are two basic conditions for a peaceful and active policy.

Arrives in Cairo

LD051007 Hamburg DPA in German 0921 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (DPA) — Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, coming from Jordan, arrived in Cairo on 5 February on the second stage of his Middle East trip. He was welcomed at the airport of the Egyptian capital by Prime Minister Kamal al-Din Hasan 'Ali before continuing by helicopter to President Husni Mubarak's official welcoming ceremony in the Al-Qubbah Palace.

The two heads of state will meet on 5 and 6 February for talks in which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will take part. Subsequently Weizsaecker will visit upper Egypt before he starts home on 8 February.

Meets With Mubarak

NC051056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 5 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and German President Richard von Weizsaecker began talks today. President Mubarak received the great guest at the Al-Qubbah Palace, where he is staying during his visit. The guest was accorded an official reception ceremony and a band played the Egyptian and German national anthems. Both presidents reviewed the honor guard which lined up in the republican palace garden in Al-Qubbah.

'Abd al-Majid Continues Visit to United Kingdom

For reportage on the visit to the United Kingdom by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, including his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, see the United Kingdom section of the 4 February Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah To Visit U.S.

NC012137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2111 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egypt's deputy prime minister and minister of defense, will visit the United States during the third week of February. This is reported by the newspapers *AL-AHRAM* and *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* in their Saturday editions.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds that Abu Ghazalah will meet with several senior U.S. officials in Washington, including Defense Secretary Weinberger. His talks will focus on U.S. aid to Egypt, with special emphasis on Egypt's acquisition of sophisticated F-16 fighters.

Details Aims of Visit

NC021445 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has said that during his forthcoming visit to Washington, which will begin at the end of this week [as received], he will discuss increasing U.S. aid to Egypt with a view to turning it into a form of grant.

He also said that he will discuss plans of action in the field of armaments for Egypt and the U.S. Government's submissions on this to Congress.

Abu Ghazalah stated this today following a meeting with a number of police commanders within the framework of the Armed Forces' honoring the police officers on Police Day.

Abu Ghazalah said that during his 10-day visit he will also discuss the dates for the dispatch of the third batch of F-16's to Egypt.

Military Spokesman Denies Iraqi Aircraft Downed

JN041732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1723 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims of shooting down an Iraqi aircraft over Arabian Gulf waters. In a statement to INA this evening, the spokesman said that Iraqi fighter aircraft did not carry out any activities in the mentioned area, but carried out fierce and intensive raids in other areas before returning safely to base.

In their communique, the Iranian forces claimed that their antiaircraft guns shot down an Iraqi fighter aircraft over the Arabian Gulf region yesterday, Sunday.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,732

JN041750 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Communique No 1,732 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 February 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With absolute control over all the operational theaters, our valiant Armed Forces continue to destroy the remainder of the enemy's war machine in terms of personnel, equipment, and positions. In the meantime, our forces will continue to intensify their effective blockade of the Iranian ports until the Khomeyniite clique yields to the voice of justice and responds to the call for peace. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Continuing to tighten our gigantic Air Force's choking grip on the Iranian oil supplies, the valiant Sky Hawks launched a successful raid against a large maritime target near Khark Island at 1100 today, hitting it violently before returning safely to base, praise be to God. They have thus implemented Iraq's irrevocable decision to cut off the enemy's vital artery so that it will abandon the policy of aggression and recognize Iraq's legitimate rights to use the Arabian Gulf's international waterways.

2. Our gigantic Air Force continues to destroy the Khomeyniite remnants and equipment. The valiant Sky Hawks continued their splendid action over the Khomeyniite heads in the operational sector east of Basra, delivering smashing blows to the enemy's equipment and troops, inflicting massive losses on the Khomeyniite remnants, and spreading panic among the enemy's collapsing troops, which were prepared to commit aggression against our people. There were 124 combat missions today, after which the Sky Hawks returned safely and triumphantly under God's protection.

3. It has been confirmed to us that the enemy's known losses opposite the front of the heroic 606th Brigade early on 3 February amounted to 137 dead. Thus, the toll of the enemy's known losses in personnel, who were wiped out by the devastating blows of the heroic Dhu al-Fiqar forces, amounted to 854 dead and large numbers wounded. Blessed be the arms of the tough men.

4. With a perfect air combat effort, the tough cavaliers of the helicopter gunships played a splendid role in swooping down on the enemy's positions and troop concentrations. In bold raids in the operational sector east of Basra, they managed to wipe out six troop concentrations with their weapons and equipment. They returned safely and triumphantly with their aircraft, praise be to God.

5. One of our brave patrols in the operational sector east of Basra was carrying out its sacred duty in no-man's-land when it clashed with a nine-member enemy group. With the help of God and the courage of the brave men, seven of them were killed and the two others were captured. The patrol returned to its positions triumphantly, praise be to God. In the same sector, our brave artillery continued to deliver painful blows to the enemy's positions, and its fortified artillery and mortar emplacements. It silenced them, after inflicting massive losses. Shouts for help were heard rising from the attacked targets. Our artillery also managed to destroy three personnel positions, and to burn two hardware stockpiles and one observation post, whose occupants were killed.

6. Some of our forward units engaged some enemy targets and fortified positions in the central sector of the operational theater, killing and wounding some enemy troops. An ambulance was seen evacuating the enemy losses.

7. Yesterday evening, the spiteful enemy shelled a civilian area in the Basra suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 February 1985

Army Commanders Brief President on Recent Battles

JN041249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Feb (INA) — Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, met with a number of military field commanders this morning in order to learnabout the situation on the battlefronts.

His excellency met with Staff Lieutenant General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, 3d Army Corps commander; Staff Lieutenant General Diya' al-Din Tawfiq Ibrahim, 2d Army Corps commander; Staff Brigadier Talal Muhammad Salih, 19th Division commander; Staff Brigadier 'Abd Mutlaq Humud al-Juburi, 16th Division commander; and Staff Brigadier Yasin 'Umar 'Adil, commander of the Al-Husayn Forces.

President Saddam asked the military field commanders to convey his greetings to the fighters, who valiantly and effectively carried out the recent operations in the 2d and 3d Army Corps sectors. The meeting was attended by a number of the Armed Forces General Command.

Defense Ministry Explains Recent Battles

JN050700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0624 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi Ministry of Defense has said that the recent battles fought by the 2d and 3d Army Corps have indicated a drop in the Iranians' military and mobilizational capabilities.

A statement issued by the ministry here today explains that these battles have established the Iraqi forces' high morale and superior ability in engaging the Iranian forces and defeating them on all battlefields.

The statement also explains that the Iranian losses in the recent battles will have an adverse effect on Iran's general political, economic, social, and psychological situation.

The statement points out that the Iraqi forces' offensive in the operational sectors of the 2d and 3d Army corps demonstrated the Iraqi forces' overwhelming superiority and great ability in defeating the Iranians and inflicting heavy losses on them.

Concluding its statement, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense said that the Iraqi forces have prepared a crematorium that will destroy any new Iranian aggression.

Further on Visit by FRG President von Weizsaecker

Visits Martyr's Monument

JN041549 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan accompanied FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker to the Martyr's Monument this morning. They were received at the monument by General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff; the chief of staff; the Armed Forces' general inspector; and a number of senior officers.

An honor guard unit saluted the FRG president and played the FRG and Jordanian national anthems. The guest president toured the various sections of the Martyr's Monument, saw the pictures and models showing the history of the great Arab revolt and the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and watered the tree of life. His excellency the president wrote a note in the visitor's book. At the end of the visit, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces awarded the FRG president the monument's medal as a gift on this occasion.

President Weizsaecker, Prince Hasan, and the accompanying FRG delegation visited the Royal Scientific Society. They were received by Dr Fakhr al-Din al-Daghistani, the director of the society; Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Majali, president of the University of Jordan; Dr 'Ali Mahafizah, president of Mu'tah University; the advisers and deputies of the director of the Royal Scientific Society; and the heads of the society's departments.

Tours Jordan Valley Projects

JN041949 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur attended the lunch given today in honor of his excellency the FRG president, his wife, and the accompanying FRG delegation in the Al-Shunah al-Janubiyah area today.

The lunch was also attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Her Highness Princess Tharwat; General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Jordanian Ambassador in Bonn Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf; and a number of senior officials.

His Excellency FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker and hsi wife, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Royal Highness Princess Tharwat, visited the Jordan Valley today. The crown prince presented to the guest president a model of a ranch they visited in the central valley area and explained the Israeli occupation authorities practices — namely, establishing settlements in the occupied West Bank, seizing its land and waters, and displacing its Arab inhabitants.

Prince Hasan briefed the FRG president on the achievements of the Jordan Valley Authority. He pointed out that the success of these achievements shows the efficiency of those working in these projects and the role played by the various financing corporations, particularly the FRG corporations which have helped Jordan in the economic and social development projects in the Jordan Valley.

It is noteworthy that the FRG has contributed to the project of irrigating 15,500 dunams in Wadi al-Ramah and Al-Kafrayn, to the Jordan Valley electrification project, to the drinking water project for villages in the southern Jordan Valley, to the vegetable classification station in Al-Shunah al-Janubiyah, and to preparing the designs for the second stage of the Jordan Valley Irrigation project. The FRG has given about 5 million dinars for these projects. They are now providing about 10 million dinars to finance the new East Valley Canal project, which will irrigate about 60,000 dunams.

Meets With German Community

JN042012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — His Excellency President Richard von Weizsaecker and his wife met with the German community in Amman this evening. The German ambassador in Amman welcomed the German president and expressed his appreciation and gratitude to his excellency for meeting with the community in order to be acquainted with its affairs.

President von Weizsaecker praised Jordanian-German relations, and the wise policy His Majesty King Husayn adopts in leading his country. He also praised the achievements and progress which Jordan achieves in all fields. His excellency asserted that his country will continue its support for Jordan's development projects, pointing out that the Federal German Government is contributing to the implementation of some development projects in Jordan, particularly in cultural and technological fields.

At the end of the meeting, German President von Weizsaecker exchanged cordial talks with the German community, inquiring about its affairs and praising its role in contributing to the development of friendship and cooperative ties between the Jordanian and German peoples.

Surprise Meeting With Husayn

LD042132 Hamburg DPA in German 2040 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Amman, 4 Feb (DPA) — Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker will arrive in Cairo tomorrow on the second leg of his Near East state visit.

The federal president today visited the fertile Jordan Valley and acquainted himself with irrigation and agricultural projects supported by the FRG.

There was a surprise, unplanned meeting with King Husayn, who met the German guest at the Dead Sea. The great hope that the Jordanian king places on FRG mediation and its influence on the European Community and Washington became clear when the king again met Weizsaecker in the evening for a meal with few people present which from the start was planned for the continuation of political talks.

At this last meeting in Amman, the already good relations between the two countries were discussed. German exports to Jordan between January and June 1984 were approximately DM250 million; Jordan was able to export only to the value of DM21 million to the FRG. Of this, DM1.5 million was for collectors' stamps alone. German development aid will remain unchanged in the first instance. King Husayn emphasized the importance of this cooperation for his country.

'Ubaydat Confers With FRG Foreign Minister

JN041523 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is currently visiting Jordan with the FRG president, at his office at noon today. They reviewed current international moves concerning the Middle East issues, particularly the Palestinian cause.

The prime minister asserted the importance of the FRG's role within the European Community in supporting the efforts being made to achieve a just and permanent peace in the region. The prime minister explained Jordan's stand toward the international peace conference, asserting that the conference will constitute a practical umbrella for all concerned parties to present their views, with the aim of achieving a solution to the Palestinian cause in accordance with UN resolutions which guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The two sides reviewed the existing bilateral relations and asserted their concern for developing and bolstering these relations in various fields.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Jordanian Ambassador to the FRG Al-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf attended the meeting.

'Ubaydat Visits Information Ministry 3 Feb

JN031812 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat made an inspection tour of the Ministry of Information and its departments. He began the tour with a visit to PETRA-JNA, where he was received by Jawad Maraqah, the news agency's director general. He briefed the prime minister on the agency's organizational structure, the development of its activities, and how it deals with the flow of news at the local, Arab, and international levels in a factual manner, based on Jordan's sincerity and values, and its belief in facts.

The prime minister also toured the agency's various departments and met with employees. He aquainted himself with the duties of these departments, and the agency's role in presenting a responsible information service that will support national development efforts.

The prime minister also visited the Jordanian broadcasting station, where he was received by Nasuh al-Majali, the station's director general, and department and division heads. The prime minister was also briefed on the work, needs, and plans of all the departments.

The prime minister then visited the Jordan Television Corporation, where he met with Director General Munir al-Durrah and department heads. During the visit, the prime minister acquainted himself with the corporation's work and its future plans for developing transmission and television programs.

He ended his tour with a visit to the Information Ministry, where he met with Information Ministry Under Secretary Michel Hamarinah and senior officials. Following the meeting, Hamarinah made a statement to PETRA-JNA in which he said that discussion centered on the ministry's activities both in Jordan and abroad, as well as on the best ways to develop the information medium. He also reviewed the ministry's 5-year plan, including the need for making a new organizational plan, for modernizing some of the ministry's functions, and for finding modern means for centrally storing, retrieving, and distributing information, and the need for introducing computer and microfiche systems.

AL-ANBA' Interviews Deputy Premier 'Arar

GF011744 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 31 Jan 85 p 23

[Interview with Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and minister of interior, by *AL-ANBA'* correspondent Mahmud Khalil in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mahmud Khalil] Is there a current trend toward resolving differences with Syria?

[Sulayman 'Arar] We are trying to achieve this. We are ready to improve relations with Syria if it will alter its stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. We would like to emphasize that there are no problems between us. We do not have a party which we might export to Syria nor do we have designs on ruling Syria and putting it under our hegemony. We do not have any theories to apply except the theory of Arab solidarity.

For this stand we have been subjected to numerous accusations since the beginning of the Palestinian issue, despite the fact that all know who signs secret or open agreements. All also know who participates in tearing apart the Arab nation and delays its march toward solidarity. We are not trying to rule Syria, Lebanon, or any other state. Despite our stand we have always been subjected to unfounded accusations, ever since the beginning of the Palestinian issue. Jordan does not shelter foreign bases or sign secret agreements. However, Syrian media and some other Arab media in the past have done their best to direct such accusations against Jordan. All know what happened in Lebanon, and, with regard to relations with Iraq, contradict their adopted slogans.

I believe that the issue has become clear to all in that it does not concern different points of view but secret affairs. Every time we have clarified our stand on the Palestinian issue we have been subjected to assaults from which we can infer that they want us to bow down and follow their path. However, this submission contravenes our nature and the nature of our system.

[Khalil] Some foreign media have alleged that a "security lapse" occurred after the PNC session in Amman, corroborating their

allegations with the assassination of Fahd al-Qawasimi. How do you respond to these allegations?

['Arar] I refuse this description. I mean, a security lapse. I do not call these incidents a security lapse, because a security lapse would mean increased looting, disorder, and kidnapping and that people and property would be assaulted. These conditions do not at all exist in Jordan. One or two explosions or individual assassinations, such as that of Fahd al-Qawasimi, do not indicate a security lapse. However, I do not claim to be able to prevent crime 100 percent. I think nobody can.

[Khalil] Why were terrorist operations carried out against Jordan at this particular time, since Jordan has been enjoying stable security compared to some other countries?

['Arar] In fact, terrorist acts aimed at Jordan have been in existence for a long time. They are nothing new. It is clear that Jordan's enemies were very frustrated because of their inability to cause any disturbance similar to disturbances in their countries, inside Jordan.

[Khalil] Does this mean that there have been terrorist operations on the Jordanian arena?

['Arar] You would be surprised to learn of past operations which have been foiled before it was too late, and which have been foiled at their source. Why Jordan in particular? The answer is with those who have been behind these plots. They certainly have not been conducted in retaliation, because we have not been aggressive to or committed any crimes against anybody. We have been singled out by some Arab countries in the past and at present. A number of our heroic men, including prime ministers and several ambassadors, have been assassinated, without retaliation from us. We are proud of not retaliating, not because we are cowards incapable of retaliation, but we know that those committing such crimes are cowards. We adhere to the law to preserve Jordan's reputation and dignity.

[Khalil] It has been said that there is a lack of enthusiasm in Jordanian-Palestinian relations, which resulted from the PLO's refusal of the Jordanian plan. As you are the chairman of the Jordanian side of the joint committee, do you know if this is true?

['Arar] Our relations with Palestinians do not please many sides. Therefore, it is natural to hear such rumors. However, I would like to stress that no problem exists between the PLO and Jordan and there is continuous dialogue between us. On the subject of a response from the PLO, we have not had an official response from the PLO on this issue. All that has been said is rumor based on astute planning.

[Khalil] How has Jordanian-Palestinian coordination on this issue progressed?

['Arar] Coordination is continuous between us. We have progressed tremendously in this regard. The subjects of Arab and international plans and the developments of the Palestinian issue and in the region were discussed by us prior to and after the Jordanian initiative. We have heard that our Palestinian brothers intend to study the Jordanian plan.

[Khalil] Let us return to relations with Syria, as the subject is currently important. It has been reiterated that Saudi Arabia has been trying to mediate between Jordan and Syria and that it has reservations with regard to King Husayn's Gulf tour. How true is this?

['Arar] Actually, we have again been subjected to attacks by some Arab countries. King Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia is not a new event. It is just like any other visit. King Husayn's visit to the Gulf states is also not a new event. There are continuous contacts between Jordan and our brothers in the Gulf and Saudi Arabia. I would like to stress that Saudi Arabia could not possibly have expressed reservations on or disapproval of King Husayn's visits to any fraternal Arab state.

Saudi Arabia has proved to be fraternal to Jordan and our relations have not regressed. Our brothers in Saudi Arabia are frank, unlike those in some of the other Arab countries who have devoted their efforts to dividing the Arab world. I can deny these rumors because they have been aimed at undermining our relations.

[Khalil] Is there a Jordanian Government trend to increase Palestinian influence in Jordan politically and militarily, especially as the Palestinian influence in Jordan has been increasing in the last 2 years?

['Arar] With regard to military presence in Jordan, we are clear on this and King Husayn was clear in his response. We do not allow the presence of any military force on our soil, other than the Jordanian Army and the Palestine liberation army. There will be no [other] military presence under any circumstances. It is the destiny of this country to defend itself and defend its sanctities by our Arab army [the Jordanian Army] and it is no coincidence that it is called the "Arab army."

[Khalil] And with regard to political influence?

['Arar] It is our sovereign right to allocate political influence as we wish. Our Palestinian brothers have asked for PNC offices to be established in Jordan. We will decide on this. If our response is positive, it does not, in any form or shape, mean it reflects a military influence.

Jordanian Ambassadors Expected To Meet Soon

JN041052 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
4 Feb 85 pp 1, 20

[Text] Amman — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that an important meeting of Jordanian ambassadors to the United States and several European countries will be held in Amman before the middle of this month to discuss issues related to the efforts exerted to support the political action and to explain the Jordanian stand on all proposed issues. Ibrahim 'Izz al-Din, Jordanian ambassador to the United States, arrived in Amman the day before yesterday. Ghalib Barakat, Jordanian ambassador in Geneva, is expected to arrive in the next 2 days. 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, and His Excellency Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, Jordanian ambassador in Bonn are currently present in Amman.

Royal Decree Adjourns Parliament Session

JN041257 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — A royal decree has been issued adjourning the ordinary session of Parliament as of the beginning of this month.

The following is the text of the decree: We, Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 78 of the Constitution, decree the following:

The Parliament's ordinary session is adjourned as of 1 February 1985.

AL-RA'Y Cites Soviet Sources on Mideast Tour

JN041214 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Feb 85 p 17

[Text] Cairo, Exclusive to *AL-RA'Y* — Soviet sources in Cairo have said that senior Soviet delegations will visit a number of capitals in the region, including Amman, Cairo, Damascus, Tripoli, Baghdad, and Kuwait prior to the forthcoming U.S.-USSR Geneva meetings scheduled for next March.

AL-RA'Y has learned in Cairo that the Soviet ambassador requested a meeting with Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, all aspects of the Middle East situation and bilateral relations were reviewed.

Syria Planning To Control Sidon, Camps

JN041856 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text)0 The newspaper *AL-QUDS*, which is issued in the occupied territory, cited Lebanese sources as saying that the Syrian Government is planning to enable the Syrian Army to directly or indirectly control the city of Sidon and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camps in that area after the Israeli occupation forces' withdrawal from that area.

These sources added that these two camps support the PLO's legitimate leadership under Yasir 'Arafat and that Syria views this matter seriously. Therefore, it will not allow armed PLO men to appear in that area after it has guaranteed the northern Israeli settlements' security against attacks by men of the resistance.

AL-DUSTUR on U.S., Israeli Use of Terrorism

JN050858 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 20

[Ibrahim Sakkijha in "Opinion" column: "Democratic Terrorism"]

[Text] Regardless of its source, international terrorism has become a problem which all mankind suffers from and denounces. Calls have been made in the United States in particular to promulgate a law to impose tough sanctions on so-called international terrorism and on the states that practice terrorism or protect or help its perpetrators.

However, these calls vanished when those who made them differed on defining terrorism. Despite the skills of the U.S. legislators, they realized that any specific definition would blame Israel for international terrorism.

They also found that CIA operations would be the second target for any law to combat terrorism.

Israel practiced hijacking in international airspace when it hijacked the Lebanese Middle East airliner because it believed that there were PLO officials on board.

Israel also downed a Libyan civil plane when it lost its way over Sinai, killed an Egyptian nuclear scientist who worked on an Iraqi nuclear project in a hotel in Paris, assassinated dozens of PLO officials in Beirut and European capitals, exercized piracy at sea when it took control of ships in international waters, and stole uranium from Europe and gunboats from France. And today, settlers are carrying out acts of terrorism against the Palestinian people under the patronage and protection of the elected government in Israel.

The CIA has also assassinated a number of heads of state, toppled several unwanted political regimes, planted mines in ports of independent states, and recently issued a directive for acts of terrorism in the Spanish language, to be used by its friends in Central America, as *THE NEW YORK TIMES* put it.

According to Israeli theory, terrorism does not include those operations that are approved by a government elected in a democratic manner. If this strange definition is accepted, then terrorism will become the nature of elected democratic governments.

Al-Jumayyil Gives Al-Hariri Message for King Fahd

NC050743 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting at the Presidential Palace last night. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Labor and Education Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, and Rafiq al-Hariri. The discussions during the meeting were devoted to the current economic situation.

After the meeting, which ended at 2300 yesterday, the prime minister made the following statement:

We met at the Presidential Palace with Brother Rafiq al-Hariri, who came to Lebanon at the request of President al-Jumayyil to discuss the economic situation and to get several economic projects started, projects discussed some time ago. His excellency the president gave Al-Hariri a message to deliver to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who will be going to Washington soon. The message deals with supporting and consolidating Lebanon's position. The message to the king also contains a request connected with some proposals on the hoped-for economic aid.

AL-MUSTAQBAL Interviews Amal Leader Nabih Birri

JN041405 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 2 Feb 85 pp 30,31

[By 'Imad Judiyah]

[Text] Beirut — All political and official circles in Lebanon unanimously consider the Israeli decision to withdraw from southern Lebanon in three stages, with the first stage already underway, an extremely important achievement for the Lebanese.

This decision, which Minister Birri has described as "a decision wrapped in a real conspiracy against the south" was interpreted immediately by Israel in an attempt to assassinate Mustafa Sa'd and his family with a view to striking at national elements represented by Sidon — elements hostile to the occupation — and to igniting the fire of sedition in the south. However, the strike witnessed by the southern regions and all of Lebanon in denunciation and rejection of the attempt, nipped this sedition in the bud and triumphed over it.

Nevertheless, eyes are focused today on the south, because of the fears aroused by Israel's designs, especially after the deadlock in the Al-Naqurah talks. Lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal movement and minister of state for affairs in the south, is playing an active role on the ground, in cooperation with the leaders of the regime and the government, as well as with all party and spiritual leaders, to prevent the south from falling into the seditious Israeli trap. In his interview with *AL-MUSTAQBAL*, Birri discloses a new Israeli plan wrapped in the withdrawal decision, and points out that Israel seeks to retain a big part of the south. However, he affirms that the resistance will continue to escalate until the liberation of the south. The following is text of the interview:

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is your evaluation of the Israeli stand in the 14th round of the Al-Naqurah talks, which led to the indefinite postponement of the talks?

Birri: We consider this Israeli stand part of the withdrawal scenario announced by the Israeli enemy government. By this stand, Israel first wanted to hold Lebanon responsible for the failure of the talks, and second to hold it responsible for what might happen in the region after Israel's evacuation and whatever measures Israel might take for its security interests in the south on the pretext that Lebanon was not cooperating with it. For our part, we have not been surprised by the Israeli stand and we have not attached much importance to this outcome, because our dialogue with Israel is that of resistance.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: In other words there is no return to Al-Naqurah?

Birri: Whether the talks are resumed or not is the same to us. The important thing is that we are continuing to resist Israel with all means. This is a crucial decision and there is no going back on it until our occupied territory is returned.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you not believe that Israel's withdrawal from the Sidon area and its vicinity might reduce the national resistance's strikes at its forces?

Birri: This is what Israel believes. But we say that its partial withdrawal will never be in its interest, because it will not end our battle with it. On the contrary, it will be a motive for us to escalate our resistance against it. It will make us only more determined to continue the resistance, which began from the very first day of the Israeli invasion. The specter of this heroic resistance will continue to follow the Israeli forces wherever they may go. We have a right to our land, and will not allow Israeli to usurp this right.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: You have described the Israeli decision to withdraw in stages as a real conspiracy against the south. Can you discolose some aspects of this conspiracy?

Birri: I have said that the withdrawal plan is a mere redeployment. How else can one explain that Israel divides its withdrawal into three stages, specifies a deadline for the first stage, and leaves the second and third stages without a deadline? This means that Israel will continue to occupy a large part of the south.

The statements the head of the Israeli delegation made at the Al-Naqurah talks confirmed what we are saying. He frankly stated that Israel will not withdraw, but will redeploy its forces. He impertinently asked our delegation for Lebanon to agree to coordinate with Israel in the first stage of withdrawal, provided that during the second and third stages this coordination includes the Lebanese giving up part of the southern territory to agent Lahd's army and Israel. The head of the enemy delegation was not satisfied by the first demand; he even asked for political arrangements with Lebanon.

This trap that Israel had planned for Lebanon was effectively rejected by the Lebanese Cabinet. This stand was in harmony

with the nationalist resistance, the Lebanese people's wishes, and Lebanon's Arabism.

The Israeli stand at Al-Naqurah coincides with the sedition that the occupation forces are planning in the Sidon area. These forces plant their agents everywhere, hunt down and murder innocent youths, and dump their bodies in various areas to create friction. Moreover, these forces visit villages, urging the residents to take up arms on the pretext that the Lebanese Forces and the Lahd forces will massacre them. They also prevent the Lebanese Army form reaching the Al-Awwali River to cover every area that these forces will vacate. When the results of sedition reach their peak, these forces will withdraw, just as they did in the mountain. Afterward, these forces will observe from a distance the situation they created. If these forces believe that sedition has ignited in a certain area, they will realize that they have accomplished their warning to world public opinion.

The Lebanese and others will then have two options. They will either ask Israel to remain in the rest of the land, or they will give in to its demand that the UNIFIL be deployed between the Al-Zahrani and Al-Litani Rivers. The Israeli forces will then withdraw to, and retain, the area stretching from the Al-Litani to the international borders.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you mean the border strip area?

Birri: Yes. The Israeli decision frankly confirms Israel's intention to retain this area to usurp its wealth and natural resources, especially the water sources. After settling its affairs there, Israel will hand this area over to Lahd. This is the new Israeli design or conspiracy. The assassination attempt on the lives of brother struggler Mustafa Sa'd and his family falls within the framework of Israel's reliance on reaction. However, all of our southern people's sects' awareness, as well as the awareness of their political and spiritual leaders, thwarted Israel's designs. By standing united against the occupation and its conspiracy, our people have confirmed that their national unity is deep-rooted and bigger than the Israeli sedition and its tools.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Israel announced that it will hand over the security of the area from which it will withdraw to Lahd's forces and some agents. Do you believe this situation will create sedition there?

Birri: We have warned our kinfolk in the south, particularly in Sidon, of this conspiracy. We urged them to be alert and cautious, and to refuse to allow any party other than the Lebanese legitimate forces to be in charge of security in the city. The Amal movement will confront the agents and will not allow them to be an alternate to the Lebanese Army.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But, is there a fear that the armed party offices will return to Sidon after the Israeli withdrawal from it?

Birri: The return of the armed men to Sidon area and the opening of party offices will serve Israel. In fact, this is what Israel wants. When its forces are exposed to any operations, they will shell Sidon under the pretext that these offices and the resulting confusion exist there. Consequently, the people would condemn the national resistance and keep away from it. We are aware of this. Therefore, we, Minister Walid Junblatt and the leaders of the national and democratic fronts, decided during our recent visit to Damascus and our meetings with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, that no armed men at all should return to the area. We agreed with the leaders of Sidon and the south that what is required is to support the Lebanese Army, so that it will be in charge of security without obstructing the march of the Lebanese national resistance.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: But, don't you believe that the situation in the Iqlim al-Kharrub is no less dangerous than what is taking place in Sidon and for what Israel is preparing there?

Birri: This is correct. Therefore, we hope that the officials in the Lebanese Forces would realize the dangers of the stage and withdraw all their elements from the coastal line to strangle the sedition Israel is trying to create in the Iqlim and the south. We have warned them of this a thousand times, and call on them to realize the consequences before it is too late. We must confront the Israeli enemy, not each other. We will not allow the coastal road to close in the southerners' faces, because it is a vital road for them. We hope that this will be achieved through understanding and accord.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you believe that security explosions which take place in the capital, on the contact lines, and in West Beirut every now and then, raise more than one question, especially since they coincide with the Israeli withdrawal from Sidon?

Birri: According to the available official reports, the Israeli Mosad organs and agents are behind these explosions. This is because Israel believes that security in Beirut should be disrupted, so that its schemes in Sidon can succeed. However, we will not allow fighting to return to the contact lines between the two sectors of Beirut. Neither will we allow Israel and agents to encroach on Beirut's unity and security, regardless of the sacrifices. Our main battle is with the Israeli enemy. We will continue to confront Israel's conspiracies and schemes until we expel it from our territory and liberate it by force.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Do you expect the occupation forces to withdraw from the Sidon area before the 18th of February?

Birri: Maybe.

Birri on Security Plan, Army Deployment

NC041753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, Minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, today said that the implementation of the security plan for the coastal highway and Iqlim al-Kharrub is proceeding well.

He said that barring any developments, in the next 24 hours the 121st Battalion will move to join the forces of the 12th Brigade in Al-Jiyah to be ready to enter Sidon and the area from which the Israelis will withdraw.

Al-Turk Explains Israeli 'Campaign' to Envoys

NC051003 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Concerted diplomatic efforts will be made at the Foreign Ministry today and tomorrow to explain Lebanon's position on the Al-Naqurah military talks and on the phased Israeli withdrawal from the south. The diplomatic activity will also center on refuting Israeli allegations that bloody incidents will take place in the south after the first phase of their withdrawal.

Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, summoned the representatives of the states participating in the UN emergency forces in the south this morning. Those countries are: France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Ireland.

During his meeting with these envoys, also attended by Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, the Foreign Ministry's director of political affairs, Ambassador al-Turk explained the dimensions of the Israeli campaign against Lebanon.

Phalangist Leader on Security Plan in South

NC041606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Phalangist leader Dr Elie Karamah called for bridging the gaps in the current security plans before implementing new plans, although the Phalangists do not oppose new plans in any area if they will be successfully implemented.

During the Political Bureau and Central Council meeting, Dr Karamah said that the future of the south will have a fateful effect on the situation of the Christians, and on the entire Lebanese entity. Therefore, the Phalange Party will give adequate attention to this subject. We have set up an operations room for the south at the party's headquarters to follow up developments and make the necessary communications on the basis of the following guidelines:

To prevent any incident, battle, or sedition;

To consolidate relations among the various parties and communities in the south and seek the formation of a security committee, similar to those set up in Beirut and in Iqlim al-Kharrub, to follow up the situation on the ground; and

To ensure the arrival of the Army in the area that Israel will vacate to provide security and assurance for all citizens without exception.

The Phalangist leader affirmed that the party opposes any armed Palestinian presence in the south and Beirut.

We have learned that the Political Bureau has appointed Munif Hunayyin as party chief in the Jazzin region.

Lahd Position in Tyre Attacked; Teacher Arrested

NC041009 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] At 0145 today, national resistance fighters used automatic weapons and rockets to attack a position belonging to the agent Antoine Lahd's militiamen in the port of Tyre. A clash ensued, then expanded to include the Tyre Gate. The fighting continued until the militiamen received reinforcements from the occupation forces' positions in Al-Buss and Al-Burghuliyah.

Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation forces continue their arbitrary actions against civilians. These forces stormed the town of Al-'Abbasiyah in the south last night and arrested 'Ali al-'Ajami, a teacher, who is also a correspondent for the newspaper *AL-LIWA'* and the magazine *AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI*. Following his arrest, fighting broke out, pitting students and residents against the occupation forces.

The town of Al-'Abbasiyah will be on strike tomorrow in protest against these terrorist practices.

Israelis Leave Behind 'Booby-Trapped Toys'

NC041726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] At 1600 Today, the occupation forces vacated the Al-Sarafand post and dismantled the observation towers and all installations. The Israeli forces also vacated the Abu al-Aswad area and Jamjim Township post. They left behind booby-trapped toys, some poisoned food, and strange objects set to explode.

Therefore, we warn the citizens against touching any strange object near these positions.

Foreign Ministry Issues Protest to UK Ambassador

JN042038 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2013 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus, 4 Feb (SANA) — The Foreign Ministry has summoned William Tomkys, the British ambassador in Damascus, and informed him of the Syrian Government's protest concerning the British authorities' ill-treatment of a Syrian trade delegation when it was in the United Kingdom at the invitation of a British firm.

The ambassador was informed of the Syrian Government's surprise at the fabricated tales British media have disseminated about this delegation's visit without any official denial being made by British authorities, who are very well aware of the true nature of the Syrian trade delegation's mission.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry asked the British ambassador to immediately inform his government of the need to issue an official statement denying the falsehoods reported by some media organs in this respect, out of common concern for relations between the two countries.

Al-Shar' Receives Bulgarian Deputy Minister

JN041407 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev, who was accompanied by the director of the Arab Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting was attended by Jabri al-Kafri, director of the East European Department in the Syrian Foreign Ministry, and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus. Discussions dealt with bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, and the current situation in the area. The deputy Bulgarian foreign minister arrived last night on a visit to Syria.

Reportage on Visit by USSR Friendship Delegation

Arrives for Week-long Visit

JN041554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Boris Nikolayevich Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Committee for Friendship and Cooperation With Arab Countries, and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, and his delegation arrived in Damascus today on a week-long visit to Syria at the invitiation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Pastukhov made a statement to the SANA correspondent expressing his pleasure at this visit because it coincides with an important occasion in the lives of the friendly Syrian people – namely, the current preparations for the day of the public referendum in which President Hafiz al-Asad will be reelected for a new constitutional term.

Chairman Makes Arrival Statement

JN041826 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, has affirmed that the Soviet people highly appreciate President Hafiz al-Asad's prominent leadership role, not only in Syria but also at the level of Arab and international liberation movements.

In a statement upon arriving in Damascus today on an official visit, Pastukhov said: We have arrived in friendly Syria with the advent of a glorious occasion — namely, the Syrian Arab people's referendum on President Hafiz al-Asad's nomination for a new constitutional term. While praising the president's qualities and his magnificent personal leadership, he added that the Soviet people clearly realize the decisiveness and courage President Hafiz al-Asad showed when Syria faced extremely difficult and complicated circumstances. He said that the name Hafiz al-Asad has always been linked to his affection for his people and to Syria's great achievements in the economic, development, and scientific fields.

He noted Syria's greatest achievements after the corrective movement. He said that Syria has made many strides toward progress and socialism during the past 14 years, thanks to the leadership of the president, who exerts constant efforts to achieve his country's prosperity and to defeat imperialist conspiracies and Israeli aggression. He said that the Soviet people view President Hafiz al-Asad with appreciation and admiration. He constantly seeks to reinforce relations of friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Concluding his statement, Pastukhov said he wished the Syrian Arab people further victories and successes in all fields, particularly in supporting the Arab struggle toward regaining legitimate rights.

Official Receives Chairman, Delegation

JN050909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus — Dr Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, last night received Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses and the Book Trade, chairman of the Relations of Friendship and Cooperation with the Arab Countries Committee in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, Comrade Tannus hailed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR and explained that the Syrian Arab people are experiencing genuine national festivities during the preparations for renewing allegiance to Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad for a new constitutional term.

Comrade Pastukhov praised President al-Asad's important speech opening the Eighth Ba'th Party Regional Congress and said that the Soviet people followed the work of the conference

with great interest and that the congratulatory cable addressed by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko expresses the love and appreciation of all the Soviet people for the comrade secretary general of Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syrian steadfastness in the face of imperialist and Zionist plans.

Received by Information Minister

JN051159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received this morning Boris Pastukhov, CPSU Central Committee member, chairman of the State Committee for Publishing Houses and the Book Trade, chairman of the Relations of Friendship and Cooperation With the Arab Countries Committee in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, and the accompanying delegation, currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Adib Ghanam, assistant information minister; Fu'ad Ballat, director general of the radio and television organization; and Felix Fedetov, the Soviet ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

At he beginning of the meeting, the information minister welcomed the head and members of the guest delegation. They discussed ways to promote joint cooperation between the two friendly countries, particularly in the fields of information and publishing, to achieve the desire of the leaderships in Syria and the USSR in order to confront the joint enemy that is represented by imperialism and Zionism.

Iranian Delegation Arrives in Damascus 4 Feb

JN041814 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text)0 Damascus, 4 Feb (SANA) — An Iranian delegation from the Ministry of Mines and Metals led by the ministry's deputy for planning and projects arrived in Damascus today. The delegation includes ranking Mines and Metals Ministry officials in charge of surveying, exploration, and metals.

The head of the Iranian delegation told the press that the visit aims at establishing more cooperation between Syria and the Islamic Republic of Iran in all fields, particularly in the sphere of surveying and exploring for mineral resources, and in ways of developing them.

During this visit, the Iranian delegation is expected to meet with officials in the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth.

Jordan Opposition Front on Sharaf's Resignation

JN041637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Amman — A responsible source in the Jordanian National Front has commented on Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf's resignation. The source affirmed that within the framework of continuing the conspiracy against our Arab masses in Jordan and in continuation of terrorist practices against the citizen's freedom, thought, and political beliefs, King Husayn sent a message to his prime minister asking him to punish the writers and journalists whose writings hinted at the backward methods which have been adopted to deal with social problems.

The king alleged that those writers and journalists violated the dignity of tribes and clans, as well as traditions and customs on which the king was raised and which are primarily responsible for his existence and for the continuation of his tribal regime.

The source affirmed that our Jordanian masses clearly realize that King Husayn's threatening message to writers and journalists came when the regime had completed its consultations with the leaders of the reactionary axis, preparatory to joining the course of capitulation and subservience to the Camp David sides.

His aim is to remove our masses from their national and pan-Arab responsibility in confronting this treasonous, defeatist course, and to preoccupy them with secondary issues. Our people overcame these secondary issues when the regime tried to use these issues against us when defending its oppressive institutions and the reasons for its existence.

The source concluded by saying that the Jordanian National Front urges all Jordanian writers and journalists to confront this tyranny with which the regime is trying to impose further oppression and humiliation. We call on our masses to disregard what the king said to his prime minister. This is a new attempt by the regime and its pillars to contain the awareness of our masses, who foiled tribalism, regionalism, and sectarianism a long time ago, because they belong to the masses of the united Arab nation. Our Jordanian masses have confirmed this affiliation in word and deed through the sacrifices they have made for the sake of our Palestinian people's cause and the Arab nation's unity.

Rabin Returns From U.S.; Remarks on Security

TA041153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1123 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Defense Minister Rabin will confer with the chief of staff and the defense establishment leaders this afternoon, to discuss the security situation in Judaea and Samaria.

Upon returning this morning from a visit to the United States, Minister Rabin said he does not rule out any means the law puts at the disposal of the defense establishment to fight terrorism and maintain law and order. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal met the defense minister at Ben-Gurion Airport.

[Begin recording][Tal] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi met the defense minister at the airport after Rabin's landing here, and within a few minutes he moved him from the atmosphere of the U.S. visit to the atmosphere of local events. It can be assumed that the chief of staff brought the defense minister up to date on the latest developments in the Lebanese and territories issues. This afternoon, a discussion will be held on these developments. We asked the defense minister how he views the incidents in Judaea and Samaria.

[Rabin] I believe that we are not experiencing a distinct wave of incidents, and, for all its gravity, it should be viewed in world proportions. It is clear that despite the political dispute which exists regarding everything pertaining to security, law and order must be established, and any terrorist element should be fought with all due severity. I do not rule out any means which the law puts at the disposal of the defense establishment to maintain law and order, and certainly to fight PLO terror.

[Tal] As for Lebanon, in answer to a question, Rabin said that the Americans did not raise a demand to delay the withdrawal so as to reach arrangements there. In addition, Rabin has no plan to speed up the withdrawal of the forces.

[Rabin] We have set a timetable. It is true that the pace of the evacuation of the equipment was accelerated -- and let me not dwell on the reasons for it -- but, at the same time, I do not at the moment see any special reason to justify a deviation from the set timetable.

[Tal] On his vist to the United States, Rabin said Israel will receive $0.4 billion more in military aid than it received last year. The aid will total $1.8 billion.

During his visit, the defense minister presented the Cabinet decision on withdrawal from Lebanon. He said the decision was unilateral and explained it to his hosts. He made it clear that Israel is firmly opposed to arms supplies to belligerent countries. Here Rabin noted with satisfaction the delay in U.S. arms sales until the end of March.

Other issues raised during the visit were procurement and military exports. The defense minister said his impression was that if we present our cause properly, we will be able to obtain an increase in economic as well as military aid. [end recording]

Planned Rabin Knesset Address Canceled

TA041309 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1254 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Knesset plenary debate on the Cabinet decision to withdrawal from Lebanon, scheduled for tomorrow, will probably be postponed. Likud sources told our correspondent Ilana Dayan that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir concluded in a meeting this morning to cancel the political announcement the defense minister was going to make, in view of the embarrassment which might have been caused -- especially to the Likud members in the Cabinet.

Compromise Reached in Committee

TA042011 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] This evening the Alignment and the Likud reached a compromise on the conclusion of the discussion in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the Lebanese issue. The formulation of the compromise, reached by Knesset Members Simha Dinitz of the Alignment and David Magen of the Likud, says that the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee approves the Cabinet's decision on the withdrawal from Lebanon and will inform the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs of the Knesset committee protocols on the pullout from Lebanon.

Reportage on Foreign Reserves, Economic Situation

Foreign Reserves 'Drop Rapidly'

TA012010 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves are continuing to drop rapidly. The reserves declined by $282 million and now stand at $2.3 billion. Our economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner reports that only a quarter of the $1.2 billion U.S. aid funds Israel was given at the beginning of November remain. The rapid decrease in reserves stems mainly from an increase in the foreign trade deficit. Our correspondent adds that in January the government injected a little over 177 billion shekels into the economy, which reflects the gap between the government's spending, especially for subsidies, and its income from tax collection, the sale of bonds, and public savings plans.

Reserves Crisis Seen Growing

TA030605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Israel's foreign currency reserves crisis is getting worse, according to the economists in the Treasury and the Bank of Israel. They warn that reserves are likely to drop a record low level in the coming weeks, and this would endanger the economy. The economists say government spending is the primary reason for the drop. Therefore, the government has to implement its decision to cut spending, rather than imposing new administrative measures on the public, like a new limitation on currency Israeli travelers can take abroad with them.

Second Package Deal Upheld

TA041007 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0950 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The economic stabilization program known as the second package deal will take effect tomorrow, as scheduled. The 6-man ministerial committee met this morning and discussed the conclusion of the first package deal and the process of entering the period of the new deal. Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i briefed the committee on the maximum and representative prices and the manner in which they will be introduced. The ministerial team upheld the decisions of the follow-up committee. The matter will be brought before the Cabinet meeting this evening for final approval. This was reported by our correspondent Yotam Yaqir.

'Extraordinary Demand' for Dollars

TA041232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] A ministerial consultation was held this morning on the proposals Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i intends to raise at the Cabinet meeting tonight, and differences of opinion arose regarding most of the proposals. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the finance minister intends to propose immediate economic steps and limitations on taking foreign currency abroad. He also talks of a considerable increase in the travel tax, levies, and deposits on imports.

Our correspondent Moshe Reinfeld reports that the above led to a public onslaught on the dollar. The public deposited about $50 million in Patam [local residents' deposits in foreign currency] accounts. There is also an extraordinary demand for dollars on the Tel Aviv black market, and large demands for shares and bonds, especially those linked to the dollar, are emerging in the stock exchange.

Qeysar Warns Peres on Prices

TA041301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1245 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar spoke with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in preparation for the Cabinet meeting tonight, making it clear to him that the government will not be able to introduce any unilateral changes in the prices agreed upon in the second package deal. The Histadrut secretary general told the prime minister that the government will not be able to change anything in the package deal unless it announces that the deal has been abandoned. Yisra'el Qeysar said this at a meeting of the Histadrut Council in Kibbutz Shefayim, and our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reported this.

Peres on Economic Measures

TA041632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said the government must either dismiss thousands of civil servants or go to a 5-day work week with wages paid only for these days. By doing so, the state will save $200 million. He also said that taxes should be imposed on property and cars. Addressing the Moshavim Movement convention, the prime minister said that over 1 million people in Israel live in 120,000 apartments belonging to the Jewish Agency, the state, or other state bodies and pay very little money. He said that great pains will be taken to enable the residents to buy the apartments, even if the prices have to be reduced drastically.

In another context, it was reported that the prime minister appealed to the attorney general for his opinion on appointments in government companies. At the same time he has requested that all ministers shelve new appointments until he receives the opinion. Our correspondent Shalom Oren has learned that Shim'on Peres took this step following Minister Shahal's request.

Peres on U.S. Aid

TA050810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shimon Peres suggested yesterday that the severe economic measures, due to be announced last night, will prove pivotal in getting more economic aid from the U.S. for the civilian sector, and in overcoming the recent reluctance of foreign financiers to do business in Israel.

Addressing the Moshavim Movement at Be'er Toviyya, Peres explained in detail the need for economic restraint, and said that Israel is trying to renew former credit lines. He also said there is "room to hope" for American economic assistance (which has not yet been fixed).

Cabinet Decides on Measures

TA041911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to double the travel tax; it will now amount to 140,000 shekels. Israelis traveling to Egypt will have to pay a $50 tax or 35,000 shekels. The increased travel tax has to be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee; the Treasury estimates that it will help absorb another $50 million from the public.

The Cabinet has also imposed a 15 percent tax on overseas flight tickets, similar to the tax on imported services. This decision has to be approved by the Knesset. It will generate some $30 million in revenue for the government. It was also decided to raise the compulsory deposit on 35 imported items from 40 percent to 60 percent of their value. This measure will be in effect for only 1 month and the deposit will then decrease by 3 percent a month. All these will force importers to postpone import orders.

The ban on imports of luxury goods imposed 4 months ago will be lifted. The tax on private cars, sailing vessels, and airplanes will rise to 3 percent. All in all, the Treasury estimates that the new measures will help absorb some $400 million.

As of tomorrow, interest on Patam [bank deposits linked to a foreign currency] accounts will only be paid for deposits made for over 1 year. Current Patam account holders will accrue interest until their maturity date.

The Bank of Israel commissioner told our correspondent Gadi Sukenik that these are supplementary measures designed to curb the drop in foreign currency reserves. The new prices, as detailed in the second package deal — an average increase of 25 percent — will go into effect at midnight.

A short time ago, the Cabinet ended its debate on economic matters and is now being briefed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin.

Ya'aqobi Views New Measures

TA042021 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] We will now return to the Cabinet session which ended only a few minutes ago. The finance minister refused to answer questions after the session and left the Prime Minister's Office in a hurry. But our correspondent 'Oded Shahar talked with Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi when he emerged from the Cabinet session.

[Begin recording] [Shahar] Have these measures not actually been taken to please the United States, so that it will give us emergency aid?

[Ya'aqobi] I do not think so. I think that these measures which, as noted, are complementary steps and very partial ones, will actually close the gap in the effort to reduce the budget deficit and public consumption, to curb inflation, and to reduce the deterioration in the foreign currency reserves. I believe that at this point we should be content with this. We should not return to partial measures; instead we should calm and stabilize Israel's economy so that it can develop. [end recording]

Reportage on Security in Territories, Refugee Camps

Al-Duhayshah Roads Blocked

TA041121 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Al-Duhayshah refugee camp was closed off this morning following an incident there. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-On reports from the area of the camp that security forces have erected road blocks on the road leading southward from Bethlehem, and no cars are allowed to stop near the camp.

Seven Knesset Members [MK's] arrived at the road block at the entrance to the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp a short while ago. They are: Avraham Verdiger and Hayim Druckman from Morasha, Gershon Shafat and Ge'ula Kohen from the Tehiya, 'Uzi Landau and Mikha'el Eytan from the Likud, and Avner Sciaki from the National Religious Party.

The MK's came to express solidarity with Rabbi Levinger following this morning's incident. Rabbi Moshe Levinger himself told our correspondent Elihu Ben-On that he demands that the stonethrowers be penalized.

Al-Birah Inhabitants Rounded Up

TA041723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Dozens of inhabitants of Al-Birah were rounded up in front of the Interior Ministry building there following disturbances of the peace. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that some of them were released following an investigation, but the rest are still there. Al-Birah, Ramallah, and the Al-'Amari refugee camp are under curfew, and security forces are carrying out searches. Senior Army commanders are at the site, and large reinforcements were summoned. The Nabulus-Jerusalem road is open to traffic.

Soldier Killed in Ramallah

TA041735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1727 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] A serious incident took place in Ramallah today. An IDF soldier, Corporal Aharon Avidar, aged 29 of Nes Ziyyona, was shot and killed in Ramallah at noon. The soldier had been on guard duty in Ramallah. The assailant fled from the site.

In the wake of this incident, a curfew was imposed on Ramallah and on the Al-'Amari refugee camp. An announcement will be issued on the time of the funeral of the late Aharon Avidar. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus arrived in Ramallah a few minutes after the shooting incident:

[Begin Gus recording] At noon today, several IDF reservists were guarding the Interior Ministry building in Al-Birah. at around 1300, a car arrived on the scene and one of the soldiers walked toward the gate to open it, but he was ambushed by a terrorist. The terrorist shot the soldier in the head from close range, through the bars of the gate.

Workers in the Interior Ministry administered first aid to the soldier; he was then rushed to the hospital. The security forces arrived on the scene and began searching the area.

The security forces rounded up dozens of people passing through the area for interrogation and identification. Some of them were released later. The streets of Ramallah, Al-Birah, and the Al-'Amari refugee camps emptied within a few minutes and a curfew was imposed.

The murder of the soldier today is a new form of terrorist attack. It joins a series of attacks in the last few weeks, including the shooting at the bus at Neve Daniyyel, the grenade thrown at the bus on the way to 'Immanu'el, and the Molotov cocktails thrown, one of which killed David Pinhas in Qalqilyah. Although it is still difficult to find a common denominator to all these attacks, there is no doubt that they pose a new problem for the security forces. [end recording]

Our correspondent adds that the curfew was lifted in Ramallah and Al-Birah a short time ago.

Settlers Outline Security Demands

TA050640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] On Sunday, the representatives of the Judaea and Samaria settlements will meet with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The Executive Committee of the Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlers Council will present to the prime minister a list of demands it believes should be adopted to secure peace and quiet in Judaea and Samaria. Shalom Oren reports:

[Begin recording] On Sunday the settlement leaders will present the prime minister with a list of demands — most of which they will refuse to compromise on — which are:

To remove the directorates and instigators from the universities, and abolish the ban on the Army and the police entering their premises;

To try the PLO men controlling the refugee camps;

To demolish houses in the refugee camps that are adjacent to main roads;

To remove the sites of entire camps, if these are problematic;

To change the directives on opening fire;

To determine minimal punishment to stonethrowers and hurlers of Molotov cocktails; and

To establish a Jewish civilian guard in Judaea and Samaria — like in Tel Aviv, they say — with all its attendant authority and powers.

The settlers are demanding that the attorney general either announce a policy change or resign. They are also demanding an amendment to the antiterror legislation, so that it will be possible to try people who identify with the PLO or maintain contacts with it. They are also demanding a scrutiny of all the articles published in the Arab press over the past 6 months and that the writers of inflammatory material be tried.

Meanwhile, the settlers' leaders are pursuing the preparation of additional protest measures throughout Judaea and Samaria, as well as within the green line, if the situation is not drastically changed.

Last night, they canceled a wide-scale demonstrative settlement action planned in reaction to the murder of the soldier in Ramallah. The settlement leaders are likewise continuing to activate the political lobby in a bid to promote security matters beyond the green line. [end recording]

Security Sources Answer Demands

TA050710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Report by Gil Ronen]

[Excerpt] Security sources in Judaea and Samaria have told us that there is no confirmation of a connection between the terrorist squads that have recently been active in Judaea and Samaria. Also under investigation is the possibility of a connection between the withdrawal from Lebanon and the wave of terrorist incidents recently recorded, but here too, it is too premature to link the two.

As for the issue of the universities, the sources told us that there is no connection between events there and the squads active in Judaea and Samaria, attacking Israeli cars. They also noted that two Al-Najah University personnel have recently been detained on suspicion of incitement and are being questioned. Regarding the demand that violators of the public order be expelled, the sources said: Those found guilty of violating the public order are tried and serve a prison term for it, usually over a prolonged period.

Peres Vows No Compromise on West Bank Security

TA050645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is determined to fortify the well-being of the Judaea and Samaria inhabitants. He appeared last night at the Moshav Movement conference in Be'er Toviyya. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi asked him what kind of action the government will take:

[Begin Peres recording] With regard to the safety and well-being of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria, this government will never compromise. We will take all the legal and security measures at our disposal to eradicate and uproot terrorism at the core. [end recording]

Likud Decides on Solidarity Demonstration

TA041239 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Likud faction's Executive Committee has decided that its members will leave for Al-Duhayshah tomorrow to demonstrate solidarity with the settlers. The faction's Executive Committee refrained from joining the solidarity rally in Al-Duhayshah today, so as not to cooperate on this issue with the Tehiya Movement after the latter submitted a motion of no-confidence against the government.

Poll Shows Waning Support for New Settlements

TA031458 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Feb 85 p 1

[PORI poll]

[Text] In January, the number of people opposing the establishment of additional settlements in Judaea and Samaria registered the highest record ever noted in PORI polls since 1981. This emerges from a nationwide PORI poll commissioned by *HA'ARETZ*.

Asked, "Do you support, or do you object to, the establishment of additional settlements in Judaea and Samaria now," 51.7 percent responded negatively, while 35.9 percent answered affirmatively.

In October 1981, only 29.2 percent opposed the settlements, against 58.3 percent who then supported new settlements in the West Bank. In October 1982, 37.2 percent opposed settlements, against 51.5 percent who supported them.

Some 3 percent of all those polled qualified their answers with certain conditions — the economic situation; that funds for the settlements should not come from government sources; that similar budgets be allocated for existing settlements, as well; and that the settlements not be established in densely-populated Arab areas. Some 9.4 percent of those polled expressed no opinion either way on the subject.

The conductor of the poll, PORI director Refa'el Gil, notes that among the Alignment voters, at present 72.7 percent oppose the settlements, compared to 17.8 percent who support additional settlements. Among the Likud voters, on the other hand, 64.5 percent support new settlements, compared to 23.8 who oppose additional settlements.

The poll included some 1,200 men and women interviewed privately all over the country -- a representative cross-section of the Israeli population.

Shamir Appears Before Knesset Committee on Egypt

TA041236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1222 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that in the talks with the Egyptian delegation on the Tabah issue, an agreement was reached to set up an MFO observation post inside the disputed Tabah area. However, the disagreement regarding the composition of the policing force to be stationed there remains unresolved. As known, Israel demands that policing tasks be deposited in the hands of Israeli policemen, while the Egyptians demand that an international policing force be stationed there.

On the demonstrations against the Israeli stand at the Cairo book fair, Shamir said that our ambassador to Egypt was asked to convey Israel's protest against the burning of the flag and the indifference of the Egyptian police to this incident. The protest was indeed conveyed to the Cairo authorities, according to Foreign Minister Shamir's statements to the Knesset committee today.

Shamir on Normalization

TA041541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today made some harsh remarks against Egypt, saying Egypt is apparently not interested in normalizing relations with Israel, but rather only wants territory. Egypt's commitment to the peace treaty is based only on its special relations with the United States and its desire to receive U.S. aid, Shamir said. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Shamir said this in an address to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He said that in the Tabah talks an agreement was reached to set up an MFO observation post in the disputed area, but the difference on the size of the police force is still unresolved.

Egypt Building Infrastructure Along Suez Canal

TA041348 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] Egypt is continuing to build an infrastructure for five divisions along the Suez Canal and in the southern Sinai, thus violating the spirit of the peace treaty with Israel, according to security sources.

The Egyptians are continuing to build many posts along the canal, which create a sort of new interim line. In this framework, a broad infrastructure, logistic systems, and command posts have been prepared. The Egyptians have also established dug-outs for tanks.

This activity by Egypt is connected with, among other things, recent incidents, the high point of which was the burning of Israeli flags in Cairo. Egypt is carrying out this activity to remove the barriers to a renewal of its links with pragmatic elements in the Arab world.

Mubarak, however, is interested in preserving the peace treaty, even if it is only a cold peace, to not burn a bridge with the United States, and so as not to lose the opportunity of receiving large amounts of aid.

Senior Mitterrand Aide Pays 'Secret' Visit

TA041551 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman and correspondent in France Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] The secret visit to Israel by Jacques Attali, French President Francois Mitterrand's special aide, is shrouded in mystery. Attali arrived on Saturday at noon aboard an Air France flight from Paris and a few hours later conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his Jerusalem residence. He will return to Paris today aboard a Lufthansa flight.

The prime minister's spokesman, Uri Savir, told *DAVAR* that "Attali is on a private visit in Israel and he took the opportunity to confer with the prime minister." However, the *DAVAR* correspondent obtained Attali's agenda, which shows that in the course of his 51-hour visit to Israel, Attali had only 2 hours to conduct private affairs, while the rest of the time was dedicated to meetings with the prime minister, various ministers, bank directors, economics professors, and the Foreign Ministry's director general. Attali's liaison in Israel is Amnon Neubach, the prime minister's adviser on economic affairs.

It seems that the purpose of Attali's visit to Israel, fully coordinated with President Mitterrand, was to discuss the supply of electricity-producing nuclear reactors, and particularly to conclude the financing terms and credit the French Government will

put at Israel's disposal for their purchase. Another purpose of the meeting may be related to the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon and the possibility of deploying French soldiers within the framework of UNIFIL. The French aide will apparently meet with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche this morning to discuss this latter issue.

Attali, a Jew and an economist by profession, has in the past conducted all contacts with the Arab capitals on behalf of the French president. He has also taken part in mediation efforts between Israeli and Arab elements, particularly Saudi and Jordanian figures.

Prior to this departure today, Attali is scheduled to hold another meeting — his third — with the prime minister. Last night he had a talk with the prime minister at his office, also attended by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i, Deputy Finance Minister 'Adi Amoray, and Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi. In this meeting, the Israeli participants were briefed on France's economic policy and the lessons Israel could draw from it.

It seems that matters related to investments by French businessmen in Israel and bilateral trade relations, as discussed during the prime minister's visit to Paris about 2 months ago, were also discussed during Attali's visit. Attali himself refused to reply to *DAVAR*'s questions and his aide was surprised when he heard that *DAVAR* had learned of the visit.

French Assembly Official Claude Estier Arrives

TA050931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The chairman of the French Foreign Relations Committee, Claude Estier, has arrived in Israel as the guest of the Jewish-Arab institute affiliated with the Kibbutz Ha'artzi Movement. Estier will confer with the prime minister, the foreign minister, and Knesset members. He is also scheduled to meet with Arab personalities from Israel and the territories.

Italian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit

TA051305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] An Italian Parliamentary delegation, which includes mainly Christian Democratic Party members, has arrived in Israel for a week-long visit. Our correspondent Yosi Bar reports that the delegation is now taking part in ceremonies at the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial and will meet tomorrow with the prime minister and foreign minister. The delegation is also expected to visit soldiers of the UN Italian contingent.

Papua New Guinea Defense Minister Arrives

TA050602 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2135 FMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 5 Feb (ITIM) — Papua New Guinea's defense minister, Boyamo Sali, arrived today on board an El Al plane from London for a 4-day visit as the guest of the defense establishment and the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI].

Mr Sali was welcomed by the director general of the IAI, as well as by the head of the defense establishment's military production department, Brigadier General Gid'on Avidor.

The guest arrived together with a company of four.

Papua New Guinea had previously purchased 'Arava aircraft from Israel, and one of the central topics of this visit will be the possibility of further procurement here, ITIM has learned.

Meets With Rabin

TA050834 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The defense minister of Papua New Guinea held a meeting with Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. No press release was issued after their meeting. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar adds that tomorrow Papua New Guinea will receive three Israeli-made 'Arava aircraft.

Shamir Scheduled To Visit Canada Mid-March

TA050543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Shamir is to visit Canada in mid-March. This was announced last night in Ottawa.

Syria, USSR Conditions for UNIFIL Deployment

TA050926 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Syria will be prepared for UNIFIL deployment in the areas Israel will evacuate in Lebanon provided it receives a detailed timetable of the withdrawal stages. Hints to this effect have reached the West this week, but the Israeli Government has not yet set the dates for the implementation of the two last stages of withdrawal, and they therefore could not have been relayed to the Lebanese and the Syrians.

From talks with Soviet diplomats in the West, it transpires that the Soviet Union, too, is not opposed to UNIFIL deployment in territories evacuated by the IDF. According to a report published in *HA'ARETZ* two days ago, Moscow is opposed to extending the UNIFIL mandate beyond the powers and size of forces it is maintaining in Lebanon.

PANA Details OAU Liberation Committee Resolutions
AB041203 Dakar PANA in English 1124 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Accra, 4 Feb (GNA/PANA) — The 43d meeting of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee ended here at the weekend with delegates rejecting United States constructive engagement policy in South Africa and condemning the Pretoria regime's continued occupation of Namibia in defiance of world opinion.

In separate resolutions, delegates from 19 of the 22 member states of the committee, observers from 10 African countries and representatives of three liberation movements expressed outrage at the murder of defenceless students and workers demonstrating against inferior education, slave wages and forced removals and denationalisation of the indigenous people.

They condemned South Africa for intensifying repression and urged all justice loving countries and organizations to take appropriate action in pursuance of a world campaign to liberate South Africa.

The committee commended the African National Congress (ANC) for intensifying the armed struggle and the heroic role of South African workers and students in defiance of the apartheid system. It demanded the unconditional and immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all imprisoned political prisoners and urged the international community to increase material, political and humanitarian assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa.

On Namibia, the committee reaffirmed its support for the armed liberation struggle under SWAPO and took a serious note of the unending and exhaustive consultations regarding Namibia's independence which had not yet resulted in Namibia's freedom. It rejected the linkage of Namibia's independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues contrary to resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the OAU.

The committee requested that the Security Council convene, as a matter of priority, a meeting to examine the Namibian question and to exert maximum pressure to ensure the speedy and unconditional implementation of UN Resolution 435.

It condemned the introduction, last October, of forced military conscription of Namibians between the ages of 15 and 55 and commended SWAPO for its military exploits which, in the absence of a peaceful solution, remained the only effective method to dislodge the apartheid regime.

Members of the OAU were urged to contribute to the special fund to enable SWAPO continue the liberation war to its logical conclusion.

Ghana was re-elected chairman of the committee and the 44th meeting of the committee was slated for the Tanzanian town of Arusha with the 45th meeting in Lagos, Nigeria.

LE MONDE: Maghreb Countries Agree on Summit

PM041635 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 85 p 5

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Tunisia Has Secured Agreement in Principle from Mauritania, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya for Convening a Maghreb Summit"]

[Text] The FLN Politburo met in Algiers on Thursday 31 January to "study the situation in the region in the light of the contacts held between Algeria and the neighboring states," a communique has announced. The latest such contact, Jean de la Gueriviere, our correspondent in Algiers has informed us, took place on Wedensday during a new "secret visit" to the Algerian capital by Mr Guedira, King Hassan II's political adviser.

Tunis — The Tunisians think that, before the end of the first 2 weeks in February, they should be in a position to decide whether or not to issue official invitations for a five member Maghreb summit in March. Their decision will be made on the basis of the results of bilateral contacts which are to continue in the next few days, especially between Algeria and Morocco.

The visits which Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi paid to Mauritania, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya in January enabled him to secure the agreement of all sides on the principle of this meeting, and that in itself is a considerable success. But the holding of a summit "is not an end in itself," the Tunisians explained. It is necessary to be sure that it will be possible to achieve tangible progress toward building the Maghreb. Thus, the talks to be held shortly between the Algerians and Moroccans will be decisive. If both sides remain flexible on the Saharan problem and if enough progress can be made toward possible solutions, according to Tunis nothing will stop President Bourguiba, doyen of the Maghreb leaders, from inviting his peers to Carthage.

"Our objective is the building of the Maghreb, and all other questions should be secondary to this, but without being avoided." Caid Essebsi told us. "The Maghreb must be built on sound and strong foundations, and peace and harmony among its members must be based on a tangible entity. The path to achieving this — there must be no illusions — will not be short. We are hampered by a heavy colonial, pre-colonial, and post-colonial past." The minister thinks that the West Sahara problem is part of this "heavy burden." Tunisia has no solution to propose, but, he added, "we advocate that it be solved in the framework of the dynamic Maghreb process which the summit should establish."

Tunisia does not aspire to any mediation role, Caid Essebsi explained, and its only ambition is to gather "the five Maghreb partners" around one table to establish "general consultation on present problems and future challenges."

SDAR Denounces Summit Call

LD041452 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The controversy surrounding a possible Maghreb conference was at the core of the declarations by Ibrahim Hakim, member of the Polisario Politburo and official responsible for Saharan Arab Democratic Republic foreign affairs. He gave a press conference in Paris this morning. Ibrahim Hakim is passing through the French capital before touring various French- and English-speaking countries of West Africa, whose names the Polisario official would not reveal. He is carrying a message from the Polisario Front secretary general to various African heads of state.

Ibrahim Hakim told reporter Farida Yari, that there are no negotiations between Algeria and Morocco over the Sahara and spoke of the SDAR leaders' bitterness over the diplomatic forays carried out since the beginning of the year by Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, in order to bring together a five-country Maghreb summit. The Polisario Front considers it out of the question for this summit to take place without the SDAR.

[Begin recording] [Hakim] When Mr Caid Essebsi sets out the problem of a Maghreb of five countries — I have said that this is an erroneous evaluation of history and reality and an evaluation with serious consequences as it forms an obstacle to achieving the great Maghreb which we all want. The strange thing is that the Tunisians, in their efforts, have not contacted the SDAR, which is a reality of the Maghreb, so we consider their efforts to be a response to what Hassan II wants. Hassan II embodies: ignorance of reality, ignorance of (?ancestry), and ignorance of a Maghreb state.

[Yari] Would you accept being simply associated with a summit? [Hakim] We cannot be associated with a summit. We are members of a summit, because we are one of the elements of the whole concerned with this summit. [end recording]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Former Venezuelan President

LD051004 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 5 Feb (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, yesterday received at party's headquarters Carlos Andres Perez, member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Action Party and the former president of Venezuela.

The meeting was attended by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Italian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Talks

LD020026 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The Italian foreign trade minister has been in Algiers since this evening. He will talk with his Algerian counterpart, Mr Khellef, in particular.

Reportage on Visit of Turkish Prime Minister

Makes Arrival Statement

TA041853 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal went to Algeria today as the guest of Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi. Official talks between Turkey and Algeria started today.

Prime Minister Ozal left Switzerland — where he attended the European Management Forum — for Algeria today. Speaking to our correspondent on the plane, the prime minister pointed out that Turkey's failure to support the Algerian independence struggle was inexcusable. He said that Turkey's failure to stand beside Algeria during the latter's struggle for independence led to a chill in bilateral relations. That is why, he added, bilateral relations could not develop for many years. I believe, he said, that it would be a virtue for us to acknowledge our mistake.

Ahmet Cetingeni, Perma Berksoy, and Metin Balci from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that Ozal said Turkey has been pursuing a more realistic attitude toward Islamic countries during the past 5 years. He pointed out that closer relations can be established with Algeria. This, he added, will be beneficial to both countries in the economic and political fields.

Ozal said that this is the first visit by a Turkish prime minister to Algeria since that country won its independence and this emphasizes its great importance. He expressed the belief that his short visit will be reinforced by contacts at various levels so that the two countries can develop their relations.

The prime minister was received at Houari Boumedienne Airport in the Algerian capital by Prime Minister Brahimi with a military ceremony. After the national anthems of the two countries were played, Ozal inspected the honor guard. Speaking at the VIP lounge in the airport, he said that his visit is very important because the two governments want to develop the existing friendship between the Turkish and Algerian nations. He said that during the talks, the delegations of the two countries will exchange views on political, economic, cultural, and social issues.

Official talks between Turkey and Algeria have started, and the delegations are being headed by the respective prime ministers. The talks will continue tomorrow. The prime minister will also be received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid tomorrow. Ozal will return to Turkey on Wednesday.

Feted by Prime Minister

LD050030 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Algerian-Turkish political talks began yesterday evening [4 February] at Villa Moncada with a private meeting between Abdelhamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who began an official visit to our country yesterday. The talks were then extended to members of the two delegations.

After the talks, Abdelhamid Brahimi hosted a dinner banquet at the people's palace in honor of Mr Turgut Ozal and the accompanying delegation.

Syrian Vice President Arrives, Meets Messaadia

JN042105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat in Algeria, at his place of residence in Algiers this evening.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs; (Abdelkader Ben Qas), head of the international cooperation office at the Algerian Presidency; Dr Salim Shayya, Syrian ambassador in Algiers; and Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus. Discussions between the two sides dealt with relations between the two countries and parties, and the current Arab situation.

Khaddam arrived in Algeria at noon today. He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for Talks, Meets Press

LD042259 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Algiers this evening accompanied by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu Nazir, members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Jawad al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

On the subject of his visit Yasir 'Arafat told the press: It is perfectly normal for us to work with Algerian leaders, with President Chadli Bendjedid at their head, in order to hear their points of view in this difficult period for the Palestinian cause in particular and the Arab cause in general, and in the light of the latest developments on the Palestinian and Arab scene.

DFLP Leader Arrives To Discuss Palestinian Issues

LD031132 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Algeria, 3-2-85 (APS) — Mr Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (D.F.L.P.) arrived here on Sunday afternoon [3 February].

Mr Hawatimah said his visit is part of the historic relations existing between the Palestinian revolution and Algeria.

We have come to discuss with our Algerian brothers from the party and the government about problems related to the Palestinian revolution at time when [word indistinct] attempts are made to present a reunification of its ranks.

Algeria has an important role to play in this perspective and we expect many things from the talks we are going to have during our visit.

The Palestinian official also dealt with the situation in the occupied territories which, he said, is characterised by many Zionist exactions.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Message From Guinea's Conte

LD041456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a letter from Colonel Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee for National Reform, president of the republic, and Guinea head of state and government.

President Lansana Conte in his message expressed Guinea's desire to strengthen friendship and fraternal and effective solidarity between the two countries, and its readiness to search for new areas of solidarity between the two sister countries. The message also noted that a delegation from the Military Committee and government will be paying a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during the coming days to discuss various aspects of Libyan-Guinea cooperation.

Further Reportage on Visit of Bulgarian Chairman

Toasts Jallud at Banquet

AU041514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Feb 85 p 5

[Report on toast by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at 31 January official dinner in his honor, given in Tripoli by Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud]

[Text] I consider the warm words, which you directed to the Bulgarian people and to me personally, as an expression of the deep and lasting friendship which connects our countries and peoples, strengthened by the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by them, as well as an expression of the sincere friendship which exists between us and our first leaders Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Comrade Grisha Filipov pointed out in his toast.

Simultaneously they are a testimony to our willingness to search and find new roads of expanding our fruitful cooperation in the interest of our peoples and world peace and security.There is no doubt, he added, that our meeting is a continuation of the constant dialogue, whose bright page was the exceptionally successful Tripoli meeting of March 1984 between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. Our present talks, which we are conducting in an atmosphere of confidence and friendship, will facilitate the faster, successful and full implementation of the agreements, reached by our first leaders.

I would like to note with satisfaction that we have achieved significant results in the area of mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation, the Bulgarian guest continued. This cooperation, which is taking place on a mutually beneficial basis, facilitates the development of our economies and serves the interests of our peoples. I can boldly say that Bulgarian-Libyan econopmic relations are an example of relations between two friendly countries, heading along the road of accelerated socio-economic development, for the happiness and benefit of their peoples.

In 1984, the year which ended only a month ago, the Libyan people celebrated the 15th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, Comrade Grisha Filipov said. This is a period of real revolutionary transformations in the political, socioeconomic, and cultural life of the friendly Libyan Arab people, performed under the leadership of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution.

After dwelling on socialist Bulgaria's successes during the 4 decades of free and independent development, the chairman of the Council of Ministers described the present international situation as strongly exacerbated and complicated as a result of the policy of imperialism's most reactionary circles, particularly the United States.

I would like to express our satisfaction with similar opinions on the international issues which have been expressed during the present talks. We are convinced that with their active cooperation and clear and principle-minded international positions and initiatives our countries are contributing to strengthening and protecting international peace, he stressed.

We are following with special attention the regional conflicts which explode in various parts of the world. The crisis in the Middle East, which has been continuing for several decades, evokes special concern. Its special dnager for world peace is a result of the overt aggressive U.S. actions, aimed at perpetuating and expanding the U.S. military, political and economic presence in the region, the cynical Israeli expansion policy vis-a-vis its Arab neighbors, and the permanent imperialist maneuvers, aimed at expanding the Camp David process by attracting more Arab states to this process and reviving the deeply anti-Arab Reagan plan in its newest editions.

Historical experience confirms the correctness of our common conviction that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only after the Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and afterwards, and by implementing the legal rights of the Arab Palestinian people, whose sole, legitimate representative is the PLO, the Bulgarian guest said.

The people's Republic of Bulgaria is steadily adhering to this position and highy values the efforts of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to rally the progressive Arab forces, something which is a necessary precondition for justly solving the Middle East conflict.

In conclusion Comrade Grisha Filipov stated: We follow with attention and satisfaction the successes of the Libyan Arab people in the economic transformation of your beautiful country,

and their struggle against iperialism, Zionism, and reaction. I would like to assure you that in our persons you shall find also in the future sincere and selfless friends.

Jallud Interviewed on East, West Issues

AU031821 Sofia BTA in English 1726 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 3 (BTA Special Corr) — Yesterday, after the final meeting with the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Grisha Filipov, the member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, Major Jallud answered questions put to him by the special correspondent of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, travelling with the delegation.

Asked about the tasks the 1 September Revolution should solve, he said that the most important aim at present is to build a prosperous, democratic society, a true Jamahiriyah, which means peoples power, to build socialism. He gave a very high assessment to the concluded talks with the Bulgarian delegation and added in this connection that Libya's relations with the other socialist countries, too, rested on trust, friendship and mutual understanding.

Asked how Libya views the deployment of the American Pershing and winged missiles in Western Europe, Major Jallud said: "In principle we stand for the complete disarmament of the two great powers, but we think that the American missiles are missiles of war, while the Soviet missiles are missiles of peace, missiles which stand against war. We are particularly alarmed by the deployment of missiles in south Italy, which pose a direct threat for us. We are cooperating with the progressive forces in Italy and with the peace movement in Western Europe, because we believe that the public opinion can play a role in averting a nuclear war."

Envoy Condemns Rome Over Diplomat's Slaying

AU011526 Rome ANSA in English 1502 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, February 1 — The Libyan ambassador here 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Shalgam charged here today that the Italian authorities failed to provide adequate protection to his embassy's press attache, Faraj Makhiyun, who was slain by so-far unidentified hitmen on January 14.

Interviewed by the Roman daily, *LA REPUBBLICA*, the diplomat said the Italian authorities were in fact aware of the threat to the diplomats life from the National Front for Libya's Salvation, an organization grouping opponents to the present Libyan Government.

According to the ambassador, Makhiyun's name appeared with the names of other officials at the Libyan diplomatic mission, known as the peoples office, in the front's official publication, which circulates freely in Italy.

I'm surprised that the Italian authorities permit the sale of publications containing death threats and incitement to terrorism, the diplomat said. Now, the Italian authorities know how to trace back the thread.

Shalgam said the press attache was not killed for personal reasons, but as a representative of his country. The aim was also to strike at our policy contrary to the pax Israeliana and the 'Arafat group's line, the diplomat pointed out.

In other points, he said Italo-Libyan relations are excellent as regards economic affairs, while political ties should be reviewed.

We demand moral and material indemnification for the damage inflicted by colonialism, he said in reference to the period in which the North African state was under Italian colonial rule.

More exactly, we ask Italy for a non-formal historical agreement in which there is admission and apology for the crimes committed against the Libyan people and material damages. We will never renounce this demand.

PFLP's Habash Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on U.S. Maneuvers

LD041006 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jumada Awal, 4 Feb, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — George Habash, the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, condemned the provocative maneuvres of the American 6th Fleet near the shores of the Jamahiriyah.

In a telegram to the leader of the revolution Habash reaffirmed the stand of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for the people of the Jamahiriyah in confronting these American imperialist provocations. He expressed his sure confidence in the ability of the Libyan Arab people to confront the American imperialist provocation and its plots so that the Arab nation can achieve its just aims.

MAURITANIA

Head of State Receives Algerian Envoy

LD042115 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and head of state, this afternoon received Mr Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Politburo and minister of state for the Presidency. The meeting was attended by Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdallah, member of the CMSN and minister of interior; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and the Algerian ambassador to our country.

After the audience the Algerian minister stated that he had conveyed to the head of state a message from his Algerian counterpart. He added that this message concerned the existing fruitful cooperation between the two countries and was also within the framework of the existing consultations between the two leaders on current issues. He noted that the head of state has given him a message to take to his brother His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid.

Energy Minister Meets With SDAR Officials

LD042225 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Mohamed Fadel Ould Dah, minister of water supply and energy, returned last night to Nouakchott after conveying a special message from the Mauritanian head of state to SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz. In a statement to our correspondent, Mr Mohamed Fade Ould Dah said that this message concerned bilateral relations and existing consultations between the officials of the two countries.

[Begin Dah recording] I was honored when the head of state asked me to carry his message to his brother, his excellency President Mohamed Abdelaziz. The message, of course, concerned bilateral relations, the situation in the Arab Maghreb, and Arab and African issues in general about which the two countries should have continuous discussions through contacts, consultations, and exchange of information. In fact, his excellency the president of SDAR entrusted me with a fraternal message to his excellency the Mauritanian president, expressing his thanks and gratitude for the message he received in which Taya expressed his full understanding of the ideas and views that our country has been voicing regarding the Arab Maghreb, the Arab world, and Africa. I take this opportunity to express my thanks for the fraternal cordiality accorded to me by his excellency the president of the Saharan Republic, the Saharan prime minister, and my brothers the Saharan ministers which, after all, is only natural. [end recording]

Army Chief of Staff Returns From Visit to Mali

AB030814 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Colonel Ahmed Ould Abdallah, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] and chief of staff of the national Armed Forces, returned to Nouakchott from Bamako yesterday afternoon.

In the Malian capital the Army chief of staff delivered a personal message from Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, to his brother and friend General Moussa Traore, president of the sister republic of Mali.

MOROCCO

Sierra Leone's Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD012157 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The foreign minister of Sierre Leone arrived in Morocco this evening on a several-days visit. At the VIP lounge at King Muhammad V Airport he made a statement in which he confirmed that his visit seeks to continue the talks and contacts between the two countries, especially as Morocco is a Muslim country linked with Sierre Leone by strong relations. He also observed that the talks will deal with the prospects of strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

Received by King

LD041528 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] A short while ago at the royal palace in Marrakech, King Hassan II received Sheka Kanu, foreign minister of Sierra Leone, who arrived carrying a personal letter from the president of Sierra Leone to his majesty the king.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Abdelouahed Belkeziz, and Minister of Information Dr Abdellatif Filali. It was also attended by the adviser to his majesty, Ahmed Reda Guedira.

SUDAN

Information Minister Interviewed on Falashas

GF021538 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 1 Feb 85 p 16

[Interview with 'Ali Muhammad Shammu, Sudanese minister of national guidance and information, by *AL-BAYAN* correspondent Taj al-Din 'Abd al-Haq in the UAE — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Taj al-Din 'Abd al-Haq] What is the truth regarding Sudan's involvement in the question of transporting the Falasha Jews to Israel?

['Ali Shammu] We were surprised to read what was published on the question of the Falashas in the Arab world and Europe and about the attempt to involve Sudan, on the basis that it helped in transporting the Falashas, to such a degree that we do not wish to talk about this subject anymore, because it does not deserve to be discussed.

The question of Sudan's commitment to the Arab cause is an issue of principle and is not transient. People are judged by their stances. The accusation against Sudan that it is exporting the Jews to Israel accuses Sudan of treason against the Arab cause. This is a matter that we totally refute. I do not believe that anybody in the Arab world is exporting people to Israel. We stood against the Soviet Union, which is considered the biggest side exporting people to Israel. People are more dangerous than arms.

On this basis, Sudan in principle views the exportation of the Falashas as a dangerous matter and that it cannot get involved.

After that we can discuss whether or not it was deliberate. For some time now we have found ourselves facing situations in which we are the target of a concentrated attack which suggest that such things have actually happened. Therefore, we find ourselves on the defensive. Sometimes we find that the best we can do is to keep silent on these fabricated matters and not discuss issues which basically do not exist.

['Abd al-Haq] Are there any Falasha Jews in Sudan at the moment? If there are, did the Sudanese Goverment isolate them?

[Shammu] I do not know if there are any Falasha Jews in Sudan at the moment. We receive thousands of refugees from Ethiopia every day. We do not ask anybody their religion, belief, or creed.

It is not possible to ask a starving person about his religion and creed because this is against our religion and morals which fobid us to ask these questions of a person under these conditions. Instead, we help anybody, regardless of his religion and race.

['Abd al-Haq] Not even after the outcries of the media on this subject?

[Shammu] Not even after the outcries. However, after the outcries we became cautious from a political standpoint. Everybody is confined to the refugee camps and we are trying to serve them as best as we can. Our second choice is to close the borders if that pleases others.

['Abd al-Haq] Does this mean that Ethiopia is the only one involved in transporting the Falashas?

[Shammu] Absolutely. The infuriating matter is that even if a conspiracy exists, it is strange that the people ignore the question of starvation and refugees and the real conspirators and concentrate on accusing Sudan. How can a Jew leave Ethiopia, in view of the fact that the Falashas live in Addis Ababa. Thus, is Sudan responsible for receiving hundreds of refugees whose religion and creed we do not know?

Furthermore, nobody can prove that these thousands went to Israel via Sudan, because there are many other exits on the Red Sea. Therefore, if there are people who went to Israel, they went through other countries and not Sudan.

['Abd al-Haq] The issue of rebellion has developed and expanded recently. How are you facing this matter?

[Shammu] This is a matter I would like to inquire about from those who accuse Sudan. Sudan is an Arab and Muslim country. This is the reason for its cultural problems. Did anybody try to help us? Did anybody ask what is happening and why are we unconcerned about it? Indeed, these troubles are being created by an Arab country which is supplying the rebels with arms and ammunition, much more modern than the ones we have in Sudan.

['Abd al-Haq] Do the rebel operations take place in Sudan or over the borders?

[Shammu] All the operations take place in Sudan. We are resisting them. However, the nature of guerrilla warfare gives the rebels the opportunity to cause disturbances in various places. Nobody is joining us in this, even though we participate in all national causes. And the question of rebellion and refugees are connected, because both are from Ethiopia. But nobody seems to be concerned about us.

['Abd al-Haq] You have said that you are prepared to negotiate with the rebels. On what basis do you call for this negotiation?

[Shammu] On an open basis, without preconditions, except one: the unity of the homeland. We welcome any person who is willing to hold a discussion within the framework of a united Sudan.

['Abd al-Haq] Does this mean surpassing the current formula of national unity between the north and the south?

[Shammu] The south was once one province, and was then divided into three provinces, and this is being debated. That is, whether it should return to the formula of one province or remain as it is now, or whether it should take any other form. This matter is proposed for discussion.

['Abd al-Haq] Where does the southern administration stand in this dialogue?
[Shammu] The southern administration has schools.
['Abd al-Haq] I mean the official south.
[Shammu] The official south, along with the other south, all of them, are in the dialogue exactly alike, whether inside the official institutions or outside them. Everyone has the right to take part in the dialogue. Every Sudanese citizen has the right to negotiate. This is evident from the fact that a negotiation took place with a number of southerners who joined the march.

['Abd al-Haq] Does the negotiation take place inside Sudan or outside it through another country?

[Shammu] The negotiation which has so far taken place has been inside Sudan.

['Abd al-Haq] Are you prepared to hold a dialogue conference outside Sudan?

[Shammu] I do not think it is possible to convene a conference outside Sudan. Around the negotiating table, anyone can come for negotiations, and should he not like it he can leave.

['Abd al-Haq] There have been rumors recently about a cooling off in the relations with Egypt. Is this true?

[Shammu] Of course it is not true. There is no cooling off in the relations. The integrated bodies are working normally and the last meeting was that of the integration fund, whose function is to finance projects. These days we have a conference on decentralization: We have joint projects; and there will be a meeting in Cairo shortly for the Supreme Council.

['Abd al-Haq] There are those who say that Sudan made certain remarks regarding Egypt's refusal to comply with a request for military aid that Khartoum is said to have made seeking assistance to curb the rebellion in the south.

[Shammu] This never happened. First of all, we did not ask for help. Whatever is happening in the south we are capable of handling by ourselves. I think no sensible government would seek the assistance of another country to curb an internal rebellion. Second, what is happening in the south does not require such help, and it is not too much for the Sudanese Armed Forces to handle, and it does not necessiate requesting foreign help.

['Abd al-Haq] How is Sudan facing the famine situation?
[Shammu] We have too many problems, and we expect help in order to face these problems.

['Abd al-Haq] Are you satisfied with the standard of Arab help?

[Shammu] I believe that the Arab countries are now considering this matter. We have great hope that we shall receive help whether through projects or through urgent relief campaigns.

SPLA Claims Successful 'Surprise' 1 Feb Attack

EA041546 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Five enemy soldiers were killed and three wounded when an SPLA platoon made a surprise attack on the enemy garrison in Rumbek town, the capital of Lakes Province on 1st February 1985. In addition enemy equipment and installations were destroyed. The attack was carried by first Lieutenant Kamon Ateramom and Lieutenant Daniel Abu-Dhawq. It is to be recalled that First Lt Kamon Ateramom from Engineers Corps of second command Al-Ubayyid defected recently and joined the SPLA.

TUNISIA

Essebsi Discusses Algerian Visit With Bourguiba

LD030002 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba has received at the presidential palace of Cartage Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, minister of foreign affairs who has returned to Tunis after a short working visit to Algeria. The minister conveyed to his excellency the president the greetings of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and explained the talks he had with the Algerian president and with his counterpart in the Algerian Government, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; the talks dealt with bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as the situation in the region and the prospects for building the Arab Maghreb.

Mr Beji Caid Essebsi added that the dialogue is continuing, and the supreme combatant has expressed his satisfaction with the results of this mission and with the excellent fraternal atmosphere that prevailed.

Libya's Deputy Chief of Staff Arrives for Talks

LD041851 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah arrived in Tunis this evening.

On arrival, he made a statement saying that his visit is seen as a valuable opportunity to meet with officials in fraternal Tunisia, and discuss all matters of mutual interest and the development of relations between the two fraternal peoples. He said: I will have the opportunity to discuss the current situation in the Arab homeland generally and the Arab Maghreb area in particular. Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi expressed the belief that the current situation now favors holding the Maghreb summit. He was welcomed by Foreign Affairs Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

SDAR

Foreign Relations Official Meets With DFLP Leader

LD050956 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Algiers, 5 Feb (APS) — A Saharan Ministry of Information statement yesterday announced that Mohammad Salem Ould Salek, member of the Polisiaro Political Bureau and official of the Front's Foreign Relations Committee had talks the day before yesterday in Algeria with Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

The statement added that the talks, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, concentrated on studying the development of the liberation struggle being waged by the fraternal Saharan and Palestinian peoples.

The statement concluded by pointing out that the talks took place in the presence of (Boukhres Habib), SDAR ambassador to Algeria, from the Saharan side and the official for the international relations for the DFLP and the Front's representative in Algeria from the Palestinian side.

Mostapha Said Wali, assistant secretary general of the Polisario Front arrived yesterday afternoon in Belgrade for a friendly, working visit during which he will express the appreciation of the Saharan leadership to the Yugoslav Government for recognizing the SDAR.

Said Wali, who is accompanied by the official of the European department in the Saharan liberation movement and also by its representative in Belgrade, was welcomed immediately on arrival at the headquarters of the SAWPY Federal Conference, the organization which collects Yugoslav aid for the liberation struggle of the Saharan people.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Addresses Graduating Military Cadets

EA032301 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1711 GMT 1 Feb 85

["Text" of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, to graduating cadets at Genet Military Academy on 2 February 1985 — recorded]

[Text] Comrade graduating cadets, guests, and comrades: I am very happy to be with you to present ranks and certificates to the 47th cadet graduates of Genet Military Academy, which has produced many brave socialists and is celebrating its 50th anniversary today. [applause]. I congratulate you on graduating during this new historic chapter of the working people of Ethiopia and after the issue of our first leading organization was resolved through many sacrifices so as to bring about the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. [applause].

Our revolution has reached its present secure and glorious stage by virtue of the sacrifice of the thousands of the beloved sons of Ethiopia, particularly by those of the revolutionary Army. The Ethiopian broad masses have stood united in defense of their freedom from border to border while imperialist-supported reactionary forces collaborated against us both inside and outside the country. Our revoluitonary army is the people's army, which has written a glorious chapter of victories in the long historic struggle of the Ethiopian people and the world's oppressed masses when the red show [as heard] defeated the imperialist agents at that critical time. You must be proud to be graduating today into this brave army.

Today we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of this military academy, not only by virtue of its contribution to our country's well-being and progress and the fact that it produced brave men who won the glory of history and the admiration of a generation by giving up their lives in the vanguard at a time our country faced problems, [applause] but also because during our country's long history, it was at this academy that military science knowledge first burgeoned and the foundation of the modern army was laid.

Our country was invaded by fascist Italy when this academy was just 1 year old. The fact that the first class of cadets from this academy were among the patriots who were at the front to fight the fascist aggression is clear evidence that from its birth, this academy has been producing struggle-tested heroes. [applause] The anniversary we are celebrating today is also a time to remember with admiration the first cadets of this academy who fell in that glorious antifascist struggle.

Due to its strategic position, our country has attracted the eyes of our enemies. It was repeatedly attacked by those who wanted it as a colony. Despite lacking the modern weapons, tactics, and leadership needed to combat such organized attacks, the Ethiopian masses confronted the enemy, who was greatly superior in arms, organization, and leadership, and defeated him through their united strength into shameful retreat.

The fascist invasion soon after the founding of this academy became a time when the Ethiopian people proved their courage, patriotism, steadfastness, and invincibility. The contribution of the cadets from this academy when the broad masses were confronting the trained soldiers of the fascist army, who were equipped with modern weapons, in the forests and valleys, will always be remembered as an example. [applause] The young patriots inspired the people and the struggle escalated everywhere. The fascists were never given a chance to rest.

In western Ethiopia they formed a young patriots' force called the Black Lion, and through their struggle they foiled and turned into a vain dream the fascist plan to rapidly gain control of Ethiopia. In the face of the part played by these young patriots in inspiring the people to rise against the fascists by moving from place to place within the fires of war, the fascists made every effort to destroy the Black Lion. They passed death and prison sentences on patriots and leaders of the movement and perpetrated acts of oppression and massacre in the belief that they could cultail the freedom struggle. But, those acts of oppression and massacre against many young Ethiopians boosted the morale of the patriots and the broad masses. They served to extend the movement and strengthen the freedom struggle and they dashed the fascists' hopes.

During the bitter antifacist struggle for independence, the young cadet patriots had by virtue of their education and level of consciousness inspired the people in exposing the cruelty of colonialism and helping the struggle organizationally and technically. Moreover, their brave sacrifices in the front line soon smashed the yoke of aggressive fascism. That patriotic struggle was not only a struggle to restore our country's independence, but was also part of an international antifascist struggle and, as such, contributed to the downfall of fascism. [passage indistinct]

As well as making important contributions in all the struggles in defense of Ethiopian unity and territorial integrity, the Genet Military Academy made the first contribution towards building a modern defense force. In addition to the cadets who graduated here, many others made significant contributions towards the antifeudal struggle for the people's full [words indistinct]. For this reason, the reactionary system sentenced many of them to death, imprisonment, and detention. [passage indistinct].

Having assessed the conspiracy to throttle our revolution in its infancy and understood the threat to our country and unity, we unfailingly strengthened our defense forces and improved their efficiency, and today the full implementation of our plan to build up an invincible and mighty socialist defense force is clearly laid down in the WPE program.

The new political system we are building is based on the collectivization of the means of production, and, to implement it in our effort to speed up development, peace is imperative, and it is the responsibility of our defense force to guarantee it. It is known that the nature of any army in any society is determined by the system [last word in English] and political and social relations

under which it is formed. An army formed in a society controlled by the working class is a people's army which stands for the realization of the aims of the working class and [word indistinct] plays a great part in every aspect of development. Such a peasant and working class army is a force which has a very high place in history. Through their participation in it, the working people can defend their existence and rights and its strategic mission will remain invincible. The revolutionary Army of our revolutionary Ethiopia has achieved the historic honor of being the defender of the people.

The base of our revolutionary Army, which the people formed right from the start of an unshakable foundation, is today being further strengthened by the youth through national military service and the territorial people's militia. It is now certain that its might is not like a spring which can dry up, but like the everlasting ocean. The leadership of the Workers Party has accordingly guaranteed its invincibility.

It has been repeatedly stated that no revolutionary army, even if it is armed with every kind of modern weapon, can ever achieve satisfactory results unless it is organized within the framework of the principles of socialist defense and modern military tactics. Moreover, a revolutionary army's relations with the people and its conformation in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism and tactical military ability are aspects demanding greater attention even than that of providing modern weapons. The WPE will accordingly strengthen our people's revolutionary defense force with modern arms; the WPE will also make every effort to equip the force with the scientific ideology of the working class, modern military tactics, unassailable morale, and discipline as strong as steel.

As we have said before, as we say again today and will go on saying: We stand for peace, national progress, and equality. If our enemies are willing to refrain from threatening our genuine, incontestable, and historically supported objective, then our Army will become an army of national construction and not an army of war. Our Army was summoned away from production for national service due to the aggression of our enemies; but even now, if our enemies refrain from aggression and conspiracy, the wish of our soldiers is to go back to production and the struggle for national development. But our interest in peace alone cannot cause peace to prevail. Accordingly, until our enemies [word indistinct] to this genuine goal, there is no alternative to struggling mightily to break their force by our force. [applause].

Comrades, even though our present historic situation and the victories won prove that our march is in the right direction, our class enemies have never ceased attacking us, conspiring to obstruct our progress and, if possible, to bring it to a halt in order to impose themselves on us eternally after our downfall. It is particularly clear at present that they are avidly seeking to realize their ambitions in all directions by using the current drought problem in our country and by presenting themselves as sympathizers. There is nothing they have refrained from doing in their mounting efforts to weaken the revolution within through encouraging their agents, especially the traitor secessionists whom they have armed and organizing all the reactionary forces against us.

The present situation has therefore become a time when our unity and strength is being challenged again. Each of us is therefore expected to rise up with ever more love for our country and revolutionary zeal than ever before and prove to the world that we can win an even greater victory by flexing our united muscles undeterred by the natural problem currently facing us, that we stand for freedom, genuine peace, and socialism, and that we shall not deviate a single inch from this position.

With our united arms, we have in the past turned the laughter of our enemies into lamentation. We are certain today that we shall overcome all man-made and natural problems and make further progress. [applause] It is our tradition to fight for independence, unity, sovereignty, and national dignity. Our beloved motherland and revolution will accordingly be respected and honored both now and in the future. We shall lay a strong foundation for socialism and accelerate our development by making every form of sacrifice. Thus, we shall certainly realize our objectives and national development.

We are certain that you graduating cadets, upon whom your trainers, compatriots, relatives, and all the Ethiopian workers have hung their hopes, will, particularly in view of the weighty responsibility vested in you by the WPE and the revolutionary government, fully discharge your glorious national, revolutionary, and international duties. To make your mission successful anywhere you might be posted, the support of our party, revolutionary government, and working people will be always with you.

Today, too, Revolutionary Ethiopia or death! We shall build apeople's democratic Ethiopia with our blood! Forward to further victories in every field! We shall win! [applause].

GDR's Tisch Arrives for 4-Day Working Visit

EA031732 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] A GDR delegation led by Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, member of the country's Council of State, and president of the Free German Trade Union Federation, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a 4-day working visit to Ethiopia. In a statement on arrival, Comrade Harry Tisch said his visit to Ethiopia would enable the two unions to exchange experiences and would make a great contribution towards strengthening relations between them. He added that the officials of the two unions would discuss not only matters of common interest but also international economic and social problems. He said the party and workers of the GDR would strengthen their solidarity with the Ethiopian people.

The team will tour drought-affected areas and other places. The delegation led by Comrade Harry Tisch was welcomed on arrival by Comrade Berhanu Bayu, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo member and labor and social affairs minister; Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, WPE Central Committee member and chairman of the All Ethiopian Trade Union; and the ambassadors of the two countries.

Meets With Union Official

EA032213 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Harry Tisch has confirmed that the Confederation of the Free German Trade Union Federation [FDGB], the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], and the GDR Government will continue to support efforts to solve both the problems faced in building the new system in Ethiopia and those caused by the drought in Ethiopia. That is what Comrade Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB, said during his first round of talks with Comrade Tadese Tamirat, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, and of the All Ethiopian Trade Union [AETU] this afternoon.

Comrade Tadese gave a briefing on the work being done under the 10-year development plan laid down by the WPE to free the Ethiopian people from economic and social backwardness.

Replying, Comrade Harry Tisch expressed satisfaction with the development and state of relations between the parties, trade unions, and governments of the two countries.

He said his country would never accept the false propaganda of the Western media to distort the true nature of the drought problem in Ethiopia, adding that his country would give every form of necessary support to overcome it.

In another development, Comrade Harry Tisch this afternoon laid a wreath at the Our Victory and Marx statues and inspected the Our Struggle exhibition. Present during the ceremony were Comrade Tadese Tamirat, the ambassadors of the two countries, the executive members of AETU, and members of the delegation accompanying Comrade Harry Tisch.

Comrade Harry Tisch arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon.

UGANDA

Obote, Sudanese Minister Discuss Border 'Banditry'

EA042105 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The 6-man Sudanese delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Tayyib [as heard] Hashim 'Uthman, has told President Obote that reports of alleged bombing of the Sudanese territory by Ugandan planes have been found to be utterly baseless.

The members of the delegation who delivered a special message from President Numayri to President Obote at his office in Kampala discussed certain matters of bilateral interest.

The president told the delegation that Uganda cherishes good and peaceful relations with all her neighbors including the Sudan. He further confirmed Uganda's policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.

Dr Obote assured the Sudanese delegation that Uganda does not have the will nor the resources to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Sudan. President Obote, however, said that there are cattleraiders along the common border who are a nuisance to neighbors mainly in Kenya and the Sudan.

Earlier, the Sudanese minister of foreign affairs briefed the president on the havoc caused by banditry on the southern Sudan. He informed the president of his government's willingness to have joint border talks, because there is banditry along the common border.

The meeting was attended by the minister of regional cooperation holding the portfolio of minister for foreign affairs, Mr Sam Tewungwa; of state for defense, Mr Peter Otai; and senior government officials. Accompanying the Sudanese minister for foreign affairs, Mr Tayyib Hashim 'Uthman, were Mr 'Uthman al-Tayyib, minister of state, office of the president, and Mr 'Abd al-Aziz (Marun) Ahmad, Sudanese charge d'affaires in Uganda.

CHAD

Gouara Adresses UN Council on Libyan Aggression

AB011942 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, yesterday presented before the members of the UN Security Council the Chadian request for the condemnation of Libya for its manifest aggression against Chad. Libya, in fact, occupies 550,000 square kilometers of Chadian territory and (?has been attempting to assassinate) the head of state and members of the government. In Libya's opinion, so long as the sons of Chad (?remain) in Chad, Libya will not achieve its goals. This is what Al-Qadhdhafi has always wanted to tell us through his actions, which have kept Chad unstable up till now.

As mentioned earlier, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation made a statement yesterday as scheduled to determine the motives behind international terrorist Al-Qadhdhafi's attempt to assassinate President el-Hadj Hissein Habre and the members of the government. Mr Lassou Gouara gave a detailed description of the expansionist and annexationist designs of Al-Qadhdhafi. Having failed in his military adventures in the face of the fierce determination of the martyred people of Chad, under the unusually perceptive leadership of President el-Hadj Hissein Habre, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi therefore resorted to his favorite weapon, namely international terrorism. But once again he has failed miserably.

After proving that Al-Qadhdhafi was the secret associate in the abortive plot, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation substantiated his statements with the documents on international terrorism which he brought with him, notably the attache case which contained the deadly bomb. Minister Lassou Gouara then invited the chairman of the council to view a video cassette showing the objects designed to be used in the abominable act.

The Libyan representative, availing himself of his right to take the floor and, as his custom, burst into a feeble and mendacious diatribe without advancing any legal arguments. When invited by his audience, the Libyan displayed a map to prove, but failed to convince anyone, that the (?north) [of Chad] was part of the Jamahiriyah. Trying to create confusion, the Libyan representative went as far as to question the legitimacy of the Government of the Third Republic. Considering this rambling, the Security Council chairman called the Libyan to order and made a correction: Quote, the Government of Chad, which has just lodged a complaint against Libya before the Security Council, is the government that is internationally recognized and the United Nations does not know any other government apart from it. It is in the capacity of an internationally recognized and legitimate state that this government was able to make its statements before the Security Council, unquote.

After the debates, the highest personalities present in the hall sought out the Chadian delegation to congratulate him and to procure the white paper which will henceforth be an official document of the UN Security Council.

Moreover, this evening the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation will give a press conference at the glass edifice in New York.

Explains Aim of Complaint

AB012201 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Paris today. Earlier, at the UN Security Council, he had defended the complaint lodged by Chad against Libya's terrorist government. Mr Lassou told journalists that the aim of the complaint lodged by his country at the Security Council was to draw the attention of the free and peace-loving world to the danger that Libyan terrorism constitutes in Chad and everywhere else.

Bardai: Gouara Returns From UN With 'Empty Bag'

AB041535 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Summary] The recent complaint lodged by the antinational group in Ndjamena against Libya and the long intercontinental trip to New York made by the Ndjamena foreign affairs minister yielded poor results. Lassou Gouara, who had hoped to return from New York with a resolution of the Security Council condemning Libya for allegedly occupying the Chadian territory, left New York with an empty bag. The UN Security Council, in fact, met on 30 January, but just examined the complaint lodged by the antinational group in Ndjamena relating to a so-called assassination attempt which, in fact, was concocted with the assistance of the agents of the American intelligence services.

U.S. Involved in Protest

AB042225 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Summary] "As inspirers and manipulators of the renegade forces in Ndjamena, the Americans have chosen to maintain a kind of silence that speaks loudly and betrays their state of mind." In fact, everybody acknowledges the fact that American secret services were directly involved in that show of bad taste displayed by the Ndjamena group to members of the Security Council.

For its part, France cannot wholly escape blame, even though the French Government was not directly involved in this America-FAN enterprise.

In Ndjamena itself, the general opinion is that the head of the Ndjamena group allowed himself to be led astray. For Chadian patriots, this fourth diplomatic failure recorded by the saboteurs of national reconciliation is interpreted as a new victory for the liberation forces.

Bardai Claims Habre Forces Mutiny at Kalait

AB041515 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Summary] According to our permanent correspondent, a mutiny has erupted within the enemy forces at Kalait in the northeast. "Heavy fighting took place among elements of the same battalion." According to our military correspondent, almost an entire detachment in the area has been reported missing after the mutiny, which testifies to the intensity of this murderous fighting that reportedly took place about a week age.

ZAIRE

AZAP Examines Duty of New Executive Council

AB041840 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1305 GMT 4 Feb 85

[AZAP commentary]

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AZAP) — With the restructuring of the Executive Council last Friday, one can say that the job is now well done. Just as he promised to do, the founding chairman has put order "where it was needed." He has kept his promise.

After the swearing-in ceremony, which took place on Saturday, we will today witness a sort of resumption of classes with the handing over of duties in the various departments along with the attendant displays of emotion from the new arrivals, who will excitedly face the unknown, and for the veterans, who will be delighted to return to their familiar offices, both with the resolve to prove that the father of the nation did not make a mistake in choosing them to help him run the affairs of the Executive Council.

For the members of the new team that was set up last Friday, serious business has begun now that they have effectively assumed duty following the ritual swearing-in ceremonies. They enjoy the confidence of the guide, which constitutes an important moral asset which should put them at ease and enable them to attain great achievements commensurate with their capabilities. But despite all the favorable impressions they have made, these impressions might work against them — this is only a superficial paradox — for, just like Aesop's tongue, which is at the same time the best and the worst of things, to start an enterprise with great expectations could turn out to be both a stimulant and a handicap. This means that in order to maintain the support of public opinion, which, as the founding chairman acknowledged on 5 December, is a shrewd observer and a first-class critic, the new Cabinet does not have the right to make mistakes during the 7-year term of office that has just begun. And since it is made up in the image of a winning team, the new Executive Council can only play the winning card; otherwise, they will jeopardize the implementation of the program of action, whose guidelines Marshal Mobutu presented in his inaugural address.

As they enter the starting blocks, under conditions that call for maximum concentration and determination toward the objectives set for the present 7-year term of office, the Executive Council members must bear in mind that they have not been appointed on a probationary basis, but that they have been appointed to act. It is not an insult to remind them that the task they have ahead is not a rest cure. So, get down to work and good luck.

AZAP Views Relations With Angola as Calm

AB012026 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0740 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Editorial: "Zaire-Angola — Calm Relations"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Feb (AZAP) — The Zaire-Angola Joint High Commission meeting began a few days ago in Kinshasa to analyze the state of relations between the brotherly peoples of the two countries. These relations, which are based on historical and blood ties, have weathered all storms to such an extent that the founding chairman was right in saying on 5 December 1984, in his inaugural speech, that the Zairian and Angolan people have given the world a lesson in tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

In fact, while prophets of doom were speculating on a confrontation between Angola and Zaire, our natural heads of state, who derive their wisdom from the depths of authentic African culture, ensured the maintenance of friendship and brotherhood between Zaire and Angola.

The exchange of high-level visitors from both countries and the creation of the joint commission are proof of the desire of the Zairian and Angolan peoples to further strengthen their many ties.

Delegates at the present meeting of the Joint High Commission are examining, among other problems, the problem of refugees in both countries. If a solution is found to this problem, which deeply preoccupies the Kinshasa and Luanda authorities, it would strengthen the human aspect of relations between Zaire and Angola, as the repatriation of all the refugees to their respective countries would symbolize the crowning of the efforts of the two heads of state to end the misunderstanding that sometimes arises in relations between Angola and Zaire.

A resolution of the refugee problem would constitute an additional proof that in the two states, man is truly at the center of all actions. One knows that for humanitarian reasons, and because of its legendary hospitality, Zaire has been granting asylum for many decades to our Angolan brothers, the majority of whom fled from the repressive Portuguese colonial regime.

Angola, which is an independent state today, has set up structures to welcome its nationals who would like to freely return to their country. Similarly, our country is happy to see Zairians who were living in Angola return home under refugee status.

Zaire and Angola, who both signed the UN and OAU conventions on refugees, must do everything possible to ensure that the refugees return to their respective countries in a dignified and orderly manner. In that way they will not only be conforming to the norms of the international conventions on refugees, but they will also be showing that in Africa the law must have an authentic side to it in order that judicial principles may also have a human dimension, which is often lacking.

BENIN

Kerekou Meets Nigerian Foreign Minister

AB042215 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou, held talks with Nigerian Minister of External Relations Ibrahim Gambari today. The Nigerian minister was accompanied to the president's office by his Beninese counterpart, Comrade Frederic Affo. Speaking to Sylvestre Donahin, our brother Ibrahim Gambari said he delivered a message to President Kerekou from head of state Buhari of Nigeria.

[Begin recording in English followed by French translation] [Gambari] I came to deliver a special message from my head of state and Commander in Chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, Major General Muhammadu Buhari. The message is on several aspects of cooperation, which fortunately exists between our two countries. I also conveyed the greetings of the Nigerian head of state and people to President Matthieu Kerekou, to the National Executive Council, and to the Beninese people.

As you are aware, a few weeks ago a quadripartite summit took place in Lagos. We discussed this summit and in particular the agreements signed there.

[Donahin] Could you tell us the contents of the message?

[Gambari] I cannot give you the contents of this special message. All I can tell you is that it is a special message on the promotion, development, and well-being of our two countries, as well as on relations between our two countries and between all the states in West Africa and ECOWAS member states.

[Donahin] Your Excellency, the development and the strengthening of the brotherly and friendly ties existing between our two countries would be an easy task if there was free movement of goods and persons across the borders created by the colonialists.

[Gambari] I agree with you wholeheartedly, but one must admit one thing: The decision to normalize all aspects of relations between our two countries must be made by our two countries. The reopening of borders should not encourage certain people to smuggle arms, foreign exchange, and so on. We must ensure that when the borders are reopened, the normalization will take place without causing economic problems in either country.

[Donahin] To what extent has the implementation of the recent Lagos accords been carried out?

[Gambari] In fact, these agreements signed by the four heads of state of the four countries have just been ratified. The first country to ratify them was Nigeria, followed by Togo. I have also just learned that Ghana and Benin have also ratified the agreements. Now all we have to do is to send the ratification documents to General Eyadema, who is the keeper of these documents, and I think that after this these agreements will be implemented in the four countries concerned.

I must also add here that all four countries concerned are committed to the total implementation of these agreements, and we are also determined that the four countries concerned meet periodically to find ways to improve certain aspects of these agreements. [end recording]

DPRK Delegation Holds Talks With Capo-Chichi

AB011952 Paris AFP in French 1115 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Cotonou, 1 Feb (AFP) — A DPRK economic mission, which arrived in Benin last Tuesday, on Friday held talks with a Beninese delegation led by Gratien Tonakpon Capo-Chichi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin.

In his welcome speech, Mr Capo-Chichi, after referring to North-South cooperation, stressed the importance of South-South cooperation. He pointed out on this occasion that the DPRK delegation, led by Mr Kim Chang-chol, "has come at the right time to help our country fight against some serious natural disasters — drought and desert encroachment." He hoped that this DPRK mission would take another look at the Come (60 km from Cotonou) hospital project as well as the building plans for the Central Party School, the Palace of Culture, and some dam and irrigation projects. The mission will spend a month in Benin.

GAMBIA

Identity Cards To Be Required From 25 Feb

AB031438 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Banjul, 3 Feb (AFP) — The carrying of national identity cards will be compulsory for Gambians beginning 25 February, a statement from the Gambian Interior Ministry has announced. A campaign will be launched to make Gambians register with the National Identity Records Office, which has just been set up.

Nigeria's Buhari To Visit 17-19 February

AB031418 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Banjul, 3 Feb (AFP) — Nigerian head of state General Muhammadu Buhari will pay a visit to the Gambia from 17 to 19 February, official sources have announced in Banjul. The same sources pointed out that he will be the guest of honor at the ceremonies to mark the Gambian national day.

GHANA

Nigeria's Gambari Calls for Greater Cooperation

AB041858 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has called for greater cooperation between Ghana and Nigeria for their mutual benefit and in the interest of African unity. He suggested increased contacts at the highest governmental level for fruitful deliberations and increased achievements.

Dr Gambari was speaking to newsmen in Accra before he flew back home after leading his country's delegation to the 43rd session of the OAU Liberation Committee. He also delivered a special message from the Nigerian head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings.

The foreign minister said the fact that both countries are able to resolve differences between them is concrete and conclusive proof of the maturity of the leadership of the two countries. He said despite structural differences in the systems of government of the two countries, they are striving to build just and virile societies. Dr Gambari announced that the Ghana-Nigeria joint commission will be reconvened in the immediate future to work out modalities to strengthen economic and social ties between the two countries.

On the OAU Liberation Committee session, Dr Gambari said it will put Africa on the offensive and set the liberation movements to, as he put it, give maximum discomfort to the apartheid regime in South Africa. He said he is encouraged with the commitment made at the session to the liberation effort and called for its sustenance. Dr Gambari was also impressed with the high turnout for the session and the high level of representation.

Press on Ties With Nigeria, OAU Committee Meeting

AB041043 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Both the *GHANAIAN TIMES* and the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* highlight the resolutions adopted at the end of the 43d session of the OAU Liberation Committee meeting in Accra. In the resolutions, the committee reaffirms its support for the legitimacy of the armed struggle in all its forms by the nationalist forces in southern Africa under the leadership of SWAPO, ANC, and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

The two dailies also give prominence to Ghana-Nigeria cooperation following the weekend call on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu, by the Nigerian foreign minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari. In its editorial, the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* welcomes Dr Gambari's statement that there is need for Ghana and Nigeria to cooperate fully in the economic sphere. It supports the statement because the two countries, as a result of geography, history, and current developments, have no alternative to mutual cooperation. The paper says it is reasonable to interpret the Nigerian minister's statement as implying the need for an increased (?trade) and upgrading of the formal content and form of economic cooperation between the two nations. It submits that even before the British took over the administration of the countries, there had been growing contacts between the peoples of West Africa, including those of Ghana and Nigeria. It notes that there is a lot to be gained by both Ghana and Nigeria in formalizing and increasing trade and other forms of economic cooperation between them. The *GRAPHIC* maintains that at the moment the climate is ripe and there is the political will for cooperation. It therefore urges the highest authorities of both countries to invest the necessary power and trust in the Joint Ghana-Nigeria Commission for the early relization of its lofty goals.

Further on OAU Meeting

AB031144 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *MIRROR* and the *WEEKLY SPECTATOR* comment on the OAU Liberation Committee meeting. Both papers concede that the committee has achieved remarkable success since its formation a decade ago.

The *SPECTATOR* says a sober reflection on the Liberation Committee's work over the past decade shows a remarkable improvement in the liberation struggle. The paper notes that countries like Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe are now independent partly due to the concerted efforts of the OAU and its organs, notably the Liberation Committee. It also recalls with pride the vision of the late osagyefo, Dr Kwame Nkrumah, which led to the convening of the All-African People's Conference in Accra in 1958, which served as a forum for inspiration for African countries then struggling for independence. According to the paper, Ghana today feels proud to be playing host to the current session of the Liberation Committee.

The *SPECTATOR* says although the OAU itself is paralyzed by internal conflicts, it is its hope that Africa, backed by progressive forces the world over, will realize its objective of total liberation of the continent in the not distant future. However, the paper would like to caution delegates to the Accra meeting against the intrigues of the oppressors. It notes that the enemies of Africa continue to infiltrate the ranks of progressive forces on the continent. But, says the *SPECTATOR*, these enemies are bound to fail because the perpetual flame lit for the liberation of the continent still rages. It says with mutual understanding and cooperation, the Liberation Committee will come out with far-reaching strategies that will give the final blow to the detractors. That was the *SPECTATOR*.

On its part, the *MIRROR* says with Namibia and South Africa remaining as the last bastion of domination in Africa, the Liberation Committee should have a single focus, that is, the dismantling of the racist and illegal machinery of apartheid. For the latest overtures of Prime Minister [title as heard] Botha in paying diplomatic visits to some Western European countries seem to have hoisted the racist leader's ego to be more obstinate toward granting independence to Namibia and majority rule in South Africa. But then, says the paper, Botha's move shows sign of the uneasiness that the pressures being mounted by the liberation movement and anti-apartheid solidarity from the world over are causing. According to it, it is against this background of developments that the Liberation Committee ought to tackle the issue of the granting of independence to Namibia with such seriousness that will help send apartheid to its knees.

8-Member Libyan Medical Team Begins Visit

AB030848 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] An eight-member caravan medical team from Libya is in Accra with drugs for the treatment of cholera, yellow fever, malaria, and other common tropical diseases. A statement from the Libyan People's Bureau in Accra said the caravan, which is sponsored by the Islamic Cult Society in Tripoli, would visit hospitals throughout the country and treat patients free of charge.

LIBERIA

LPP Leader's Home Target of Arson Attack

AB041428 Paris AFP in English 1122 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Monrovia, Feb 4 (AFP) -- Unidentified persons tried to burn down the home of the chairman of the embryo Liberian People's Party (LPP), Professor Amos Sawyer, state radio and the independent *FOOTPRINTS TODAY* newspaper reported today.

Mr Sawyer said he had no doubt the attack was politically motivated. The paper said Mr Sawyer and his neighbors managed to put out the fire before it took hold. There were no casualties and the only damage was to a car parked outside the house. Sawyer told reporters that the arsonists had apparently sprinkled gasoline (petrol) outside his bedroom window early Sunday and set it alight. Five empty gasoline containers were found nearby.

The LPP is awaiting approval by the authorities to run in the elections scheduled for October and November to return the country to civilian rule after more than five years under Samuel Doe's military government.

Mr Sawyer said the attack was a "very dangerous development in our current political life." "This is the kind of activity that is produced when people have no faith in the democtatic process, coupled with the lack of [words indistinct] rebirth of political parties under close control."

Last month the Special Elections Commission suspended the proposed United People's Party of former Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews for allegedly circulating leaflets in contravention of commission guidelines.

Sawyer Asks for Protection

AB041900 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The chairman of the [Liberian] People's Party [LPP] has written separate letters to the minister of justice and director of the Criminal Investigation Division [CID] asking for protection and investigation after a group of unidentified persons attempted to burn down his (Cargow) residence last Sunday morning.

In a letter to Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, Dr Sawyer said: Given the fact that I am chairman of the organizing committee of a proposed political party, in addition to the fact that I am a Liberian citizen, I bring this matter to your attention so that the full implications of this act can be fully appreciated and all due measures taken to secure protection for me and for my family. A similar letter was sent to CID Director Henry (Langfory) informing him of the incident.

A group of unidentified persons poured gallons of gasoline around Dr Amos Sawyer's house early Sunday morning starting a fire from the window [as heard] of the LPP chairman's bedroom.

Foreign Minister Commends PRC for Assistance

AB041125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of China has been commended for its continued assistance toward Liberia's development programs. Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman made the commendation at the weekend when he admitted the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Liberia, Mr Liu Pu, into the Star of Humane Order of African Redemption with the rank of knight [word indistinct].

Performing the ceremony at the Dukor Intercontinental Hotel, Mr Eastman said Sino-Liberian relations gained a wider momentum during Ambassador Liu's assignment to Liberia to foster the exchange of friendly visits to China by the Liberian leader and the subsequent one to Liberia by the Chinese vice premier. Minister Eastman cited the assignment of several Chinese doctors at the government hospital in Bomi county, the establishment of the (?Bataway) rice project in Bong County, as well as the Chinese Government decision to provide assistance toward the construction of a new Health and Social Welfare Ministry for Liberians as lasting monuments to a progressive relationship between the two countries. Minster Eastman said the government and people of Liberia deeply appreciated the kind gesture of the Chinese Government which, he said, was a manifestation of friendship and cooperation between China and Liberia.

He told the outgoing ambassador that Liberia would continue to maintain friendship and cooperation with China and all other countries in the world and expects all its friends to respect the country's sovereignty characterized by noninterference in the internal affairs of member states.

NIGERIA

Buhari Cites Reasons for Worker Retrenchment

AB041748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has given reasons for the retrenchment of workers in the country. He explained that the exercise was part of government's efforts toward a lasting solution to the nation's economic problems. Gen Buhari, who was responding to an address of welcome at the

palace of the oba of Lagos, also stated that the action was taken to consolidate the political independence of the country.

The head of state, who began a 3-day visit to Lagos State today, thanked the people for the spontaneous welcome accorded him. He noted that the response of the people to the government's sanitation drive (?must attest) the meaning of the ability of traditional rulers to mobilize their subjects.

Earlier, the oba of Lagos, Oba (Adeyinka Oyenkan) II, had urged the head of state to provide job opportunities for school leavers and to make the completion of the third mainland bridge one of the priorities of the present administration.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent says Gen Buhari called first at the City Hall in central Lagos where he was received by Governor Gbalaha Mudashiru, members of the State Executive Council, and traditional rulers.

Minister Wants More USSR Support on Namibia

AB011810 Lagos NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 85 p 16

[Text] The Ajaokuta Steel Complex in Kwara State will be commissioned as soon as necessary resources are available, the minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohammed Magoro, has said.

Major General Magoro made the statement in Lagos on Monday while receiving the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR, Mr Vladimir Snegyrev, who paid him a courtesy call. The minister said that Nigeria looked for more support from the USSR in respect of Namibia and requested the envoy to convey the gratitudes of the people of this country to the Soviet Union for recognizing the Western Sahara.

Major General Magoro also said that the Federal Military Government was looking into the issuance of multiple visas to cover the stay of certain personnel of foreign missions. He congratulated the envoy for working hard to maintain and further extend the relationship between the two countries. Commending the envoy, the minister said: "As this is your final year in this country, I have no doubt that you will enhance the relationship of the two noble countries economically." He said it was the wish of the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, that the outer space should be free and that peace should reign throughout the world.

Major General Magoro took the opportunity to extend his condolence to the envoy on the death of Soviet minister of defense, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, last month.

Responding, the Soviet ambassador thanked the minister for finding time to receive him and promised to see that relationship of the two grows from strength to strength.

Air Force Chief Leaves on Visit to India

AB031522 Lagos NAN in English 1428 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Lagos, Jan. 3 (NAN) — The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, left Lagos early this morning at the head of a military delegation on a week-long visit to India.

The visit, which is at the invitation of the Indian chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre, is aimed at further enhancing the bonds of understanding and cooperation between the Indian and Nigerian Air Forces. While in India, Air Vice Marshal Alfa will hold talks on military aviation with his Indian counterpart and pay courtesy calls on the Indian secretary of defence and Indian service chiefs. He will also visit a number of Indian Air Force formations and joint service institutions, including the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd, the Institute of Aeronautical Medicine and Bharat Electronic Ltd.

Botswana, Swazi, Lesotho Officials on Disinvestment
MB041450 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1715 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the "Top Level" program]

[Excerpts] In Top Level this evening, we examine the issue of how a successful disinvestment campaign against South Africa would affect this country's neighboring states. The effects of disinvestment on the peoples of South Africa itself have been stressed repeatedly. This evening Cliff Saunders examines the wider implications.

[Begin recording] [Saunders] Before examining how neighbors of this country feel about disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa and the consequences they would have to endure, a few observations that could prove helpful in assessing the implications of these campaigns:

It is now an indisputable fact, accepted even by the most hardline exponents of the disinvestment campaign against South Africa, that the lower income groups within the country, consisting mainly of black people, would be the hardest hit by disinvestment. Those favoring disinvestment, nevertheless, justify their stance by arguing that to achieve the goal of dismantling apartheid, black people in South Africa must be prepared to suffer.

On the other hand, there are prominent black leaders within South Africa, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, who energetically oppose disinvestment. They argue that the level of suffering would be unacceptably harsh, that chaos would ensue, and that unrest and violence would be widespread.

However, perhaps the strongest argument against disinvestment lies elsewhere, and is based on the fact that the South African subcontinent is an economic entity. Willy-nilly, this part of the world consists of a constellation of states which are inextricably linked to each other economically. This has even been conceded by the nine SADCC countries which met in Mbabane last week. They admitted that so far they had not been able to lessen their dependence on South Africa. The upshot of this is that there are states neighboring South Africa against which the disinvestment campaigners bear no grudge whatsoever, which would suffer the most disastrous economic and other consequences should disinvestment adversely affect the South African economy.

During visits to the so-called BLS countries, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, we closely interviewed many prominent leaders to establish to what extent they felt their countries would become the victims of sanctions and disinvestment against South Africa. And first over to Botswana, and that country's vice president and minister of finance, Mr Peter Mmusi, who incidentally was also the chairman of last week's annual conference of SADCC in Swaziland.

[Mmusi] I would say that the state of economic relations between Botswana and South Africa is a working one, in that South Africa is much more developed economically than Botswana, and this is a question of history, and because of that Botswana is economically dependent on South Africa for most of its commodities. Most of the things that are in Botswana have their origins from South Africa.

[Saunders] In view of this economic dependence of Botswana on South Africa, what will the consequences be for Botswana if South Africa's economy were hit by disinvestment and sanctions against the country?

[Mmusi] Certainly because of any economic sanction — world economic sanction — Botswana being South Africa's neighbor and (?heavily) so dependent on South Africa, Botswana, like most of the other independent countries around South Africa, would suffer.

[Saunders] What is your official policy in Botswana regarding economic sanctions against South Africa?

[Mmusi] Well, in Botswana we have nothing to boycott or to keep away from South Africa. To me, when sanctions are being spoken of, it is the problem of implementation. People like using those words. It is the European countries that must really mean a boycott if it has to take place, and most of the time the people who must use economic sanctions will not do it, and, therefore, it is just wishful thinking. You can think of a country that was landlocked like Rhodesia, as it was then. We talked about sanctions, but they were not effective at all, and, therefore, I do not think that sanctions would be effective in South Africa, because the big economically developed countries who are trading with South Africa, I do not think that any of them would like to lose their trade on their economic association with South Africa.

[Saunders] However, the disinvestment campaigners and those who are in favor of economic sanctions... [changes thought] I mean, they are saying that states such as Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, and South Africa, of course, the people in South Africa, they must be prepared to suffer because they say that economic sanctions would bring about the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa. Do you find that a viable argument?

[Mmusi] Certainly, yes. If sanctions do come and if they would have to come properly, Botswana and all these other neighboring countries must be prepared to suffer. And if these sanctions would manage to destroy apartheid, I would welcome sanctions.

[Saunders] And do you think it would manage to do so?

[Mmusi] I cannot say because, as I said earlier on, I do not think that the countries that must actually apply the sanctions will do so, and African countries, like ourselves in Botswana, and so on, cannot bring sanctions upon South Africa. It is the European countries, the American countries, that must apply sanctions.

[Saunders] Over now to Swaziland, where we interviwed Foreign Minister Mhambi Mnisi on how an effective disinvestment and sanctions campaign against South Africa would affect Swaziland.

[Mnisi] Definitely, we in Swaziland, economically we are together with South Africa. It's a reality. We can't run away from that. We found ourselves geographically being in this part of the world and having South Africa as our neighbor. So we can't run away from that fact. Even the British, who were our colonial masters, did come across this fact, and it was really a reality. So that is why we have the trade attaches with South Africa, because economically we are together. But that is why we have the customs union with South Africa, because geographically we are together. That is why we use the same money, the rand, with South Africa, because we are together. Our exports and our imports depend on you, even our markets depend on South Africa. Definitely we wouldn't like that sanctions, economic sanctions, could be applied on South Africa, because definitely that means we would ultimately be the sufferer. So that's why we always prefer that, if it could be helped, let all the world come together. We would offer Swaziland as a venue to come and discuss the problems with South Africa. We don't like the South African problems, especially apartheid. I told my colleague, Pik. I said, Pik, this thing of apartheid has caused you a lot of enemies all over the world. Can't we change it to [words indistinct], old man? [passage indistinct]

[Saunders] Mr Minister, what truth is there in the accusation that South Africa uses economic muscle to bludgeon countries such as Swaziland into, for instance, security agreements, such as the recent one?

[Mnisi] Oh no, I wouldn't talk for other countries, but as far as we are concerned, she has never exercised her muscles against us. No, no, no, no, no. We, as a sovereign state, we have stated our points clear to them, and they have stated their points clear to us. They have never used any pressure at all. There I would not agree with such a statement. Maybe she has done it with other neighbors, I don't know, but with us, no.

[Saunders] What is your overall message to the Kennedys and the Jacksons, these people who support disinvestment and economic sanctions against South Africa?

[Mnisi] Definitely as far as Swaziland is concerned, it is up to them if they hadn't made such, uttered such a statement against disinvestment. We do feel that in order that all of us could be able to survive, especially now with all this recession and all the problems of the world, we do definitely feel that if we could get genuine leaders who would come and sit together at a roundtable and discuss these problems, we feel that if we could talk to one another, definitely there could be some agreement to reach between us. Therefore, we would like those genuine leaders from southern Africa to come together and try to resolve these problems, these differences between the nations. We do feel that there is a future for everybody here in southern Africa.

[Saunders] Minister, [word indistinct] says that Swaziland will have a hard time if there are sanctions, but if South Africa's economy does virtually collapse as a result of sanctions, precisely how bad will it be for Swaziland?

[Mnisi] Definitely our economy, our trade, everything is bound, unfortunately, to the South African economy. If you were to say today, definitely, Swaziland ,you wouldn't get your oil, you wouldn't get diesel, we would perish. It is a fact. We wouldn't. That is why we are busy preaching the gospel according to, (?to say) work together in peace ahd harmony. Those are realities. We can't go about fooling ourselves that we could do it [word indistinct]. No, no. Those are facts. Even big countries like America, Russia, and so forth, you find that Russia has to go to America for the grain and so forth. How much more then for a small country like ourselves. If big countries do trade together, now you want us to cut our throats. I know that by doing so to my colleagues in the OAU, they will [laughter] fall upon me like a ton of bricks, but those are facts. Those are facts.

[Saunders] Finally, among the BLS countries, we examine the views of top leaders in Lesotho, a country numbering among the 10 poorest in the world. Mr Desmond Sixishe is the minister of information.

[Sixishe] As we have said in the past, the dismantling of the apartheid system — the dismantling of the apartheid policy — is the answer to many problems in southern Africa, not only the question of disinvestment or sanctions or the question of cooperation among the states of the subcontinent, among the peoples of the subcontinent, and this is the crucial issue. I think this is what we must address ourselves to.

[Saunders] What is the attitude of the Lesotho Government officially, and also in the United Nations and elsewhere, when it comes to discussions of sanctions against South Africa or disinvestment on South Africa?

[Sixishe] Our opposition is that in the event of disinvestment against South Africa, or in the event of sanctions against South Africa, those people who will advocate such moves should take into account the consequences of such moves on Lesotho so that any program of disinvestment or any program of sanctions must have tied with it the fact that though the consequences on the economy of Lesotho [as heard], and therefore they must provide answers at the same time as when they make a program of sanctions.

[Saunders] What consequences would there be?

[Sixishe] Obvious. I mean the Lesotho economy is intertwined with that of the Republic of South Africa, and one does not have to be very intelligent to see that there will be adverse, you know, effects on the economies of the countries surrounding South Africa, so that when the sanctions thing is discussed anywhere in the international fora or bilateralllly, our opposition is that it must take into account the consequences. [end recording]

Reportage on SADCC Annual Meeting in Swaziland

RSA 'Economic Destabilization' Cited

MB010950 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Feb 85 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Text] Mbabane — South Africa's policies of "economic aggression and destabilisation" were yesterday identified as an obstacle to progress by the Southern African Development Coordination Council (SADCC) and its nine member states.

A report by the SADCC secretariat, released at the annual conference yesterday, acknowledged that South African "economic aggression" had abated last year.

But, the report added, last year's hope that South Africa would "cease attempts to destabilise the economies of its neighbours has remained unfulfilled".

Nor, the report said, had South Africa's agreements with Mozambique at Nkomati, and Angola at Lusaka, led to the return of peace.

"South African troops remain on the soil of Angola while South African proxies, formerly [as published] disavowed by South Africa in the Nkomati agreement, continue to pursue a policy of economic destruction in Mozambique."

The report conceded, however, that a "reduction of direct South African aggression" has allowed progress in the programme to improve the ports of Lobito, Maputo and Beira and approaching transport networks.

In an address to the conference, the secretary-general of the Organisation for African Unity, Dr Peter Onu, said: "As you meet and plan your future today, you will no doubt remember that there are serious threats posed to your very existence and survival by the apartheid regime of South Africa which is intensifying its destabilising manoeuvres."

The SADCC report contained an appeal to SADCC's international partners to use their "considerable economic and political leverage on South Africa" to bring an end to South Africa's purported economic aggression. SADCC's international partners, who have provided most of the funds for development projects, include the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as Third World nations and smaller Western and communist states.

Established in 1980, SADCC's primary aim is to lessen the economic dependence of its nine member states — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — on South Africa.

About 30 new projects are in the process of being presented during SADCC's two-day conference at Mbabane. Most relate either to the energy or agricultural needs of the nine member countries.

Dr Onu focused on the agricutural problem when he said: "Severe drought and famine are ravaging most parts of the African continent...34 African countries are affected by drought while 36 are dependent on food aid".

Calls for Pressure on RSA

MB021143 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The nine independent states in southern Africa have called for sustained international pressure on South Africa to end apartheid. That call came at yesterday's closing of the annual donors meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, held this week in the capital of Swaziland, Mbabane.

The chairman of the conference and Botswana's vice president, Peter Mmusi, drew great applause when he said that one of the values we share with our international partners is the abhorrence of apartheid. He continued to say that the institutionalized racialism is a threat to peace now as it was in Europe half a century ago. He condemned South Africa's use of military force which, he said, flouts international legality and morality and sets a dangerous precedent.

A total of 50 international donors, mainly Western, have given $1 billion to SADCC in its first 5 years and have pledged another billion for projects in communications, transport, agriculture, and energy.

At a closing press conference, Mr Mmusi said Pretoria had persisted in destablilizing SADCC countries despite its non-aggression pact with Mozambique. He called on the international community to continue with pressure until apartheid, the root cause of regional instability, is eradicated. He noted the nine countries must deal with South Africa as best they can individually. They are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Support for RSA Sanctions

MB021159 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] The vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, has said that apartheid is such an inhuman system that SADCC would support total sanction against Pretoria even though the black states of the region would suffer most. Mr Mmusi was speaking to journalists in Mbabane yesterday at the end of the 2-day annual meeting of SADCC member states. He said that if total sanctions were the only remedy, then they should be applied. All the SADCC members except Angola and Tanzania are heavily dependant on South Africa for trade and transport links.

Earlier in his closing remarks at the end of the conference, Mr Mmusi said that SADCC sought self-sufficiency in food, energy, and manpower. Since 1980, SADCC has drawn up an ambitious U.S. $5 billion program of coordinated development projects in the area such as energy, transport, agriculture, and communications.

The meeting was also attended by SADCC donor countries and agencies.

Meeting Ends

MB011831 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] The 2-day annual conference of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was officially closed this afternoon. The conference, held at the Swazi Sun Convention Center, was officially opened by the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, yesterday. The objective of the meeting was to assess the progress SADCC has made since inception, and also to examinie progress on projects the organization is embarking on.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that SADCC has raised about $2 billion worth of donor finance for projects designed to benefit people of the southern region, and to improve the quality of life.

The conference, attended by all nine member states, also attracted observers from international friends and governments.

GDR Wants To Increase Cooperation

MB020445 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Helmut Matthes, head of the GDR delegation to the sixth annual meeting of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, has said that his country is interested in stepping up cooperation with the nine SADCC member countries.

Helmut Matthes, who is the GDR ambassador to Maputo, stated this in Mbabane yesterday at the closing of the SADCC conference, stressing that his country's cooperation and solidarity is aimed at strengthening the stand of the countries in the region against colonialism and apartheid. As part of its contribution to SADCC objectives, the GDR wants to contribute to the development of the national economies of the member countries. Ambassador Matthes confirmed the GDR's willingness to participate not only in bilateral projects, but also in implementing multilateral projects of the organization.

ANGOLA

Country Notes Anniversary of Beginning of Struggle

Dos Santos Addresses Rally

MB041804 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1047 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the main ceremony in Kuito, Bie Province, to mark the anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation on 4 February — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the Central Committee and government, comrade coordinator of the party provincial committee in Bie, comrade provincial commissar, comrade chairman of the 4th Region Military Council, comrades and fellow countrymen: It gives us great pleasure to be in the city of Bie today to take part in the main ceremony of the celebrations marking the date of the beginning of the armed struggle.

The armed struggle of national liberation brought about the fall of Portuguese colonialism and led our people to national independence on 11 November 1975. In order to block the progress of the struggle for liberation, the Portuguese colonialists sought to weaken our forces. They promoted division in our midst, and contacted opportunist and ambitious Angolans to lead puppet organizations which collaborated with the Portuguese colonial army. Their sole purpose was to attack guerrillas in order to prevent the progress of the armed struggle for national liberation [words indistinct].

Accordingly, the Portuguese colonialists created the UNITA puppet gangs. They received money, arms, ammunition, and so on from the settlers and fascists of the International Police for Defense of the State in order to prevent the true independence of Angola.

By then many of our combatants had fallen to ambushes and attacks by UNITA traitors, who operated in this region and in eastern Angola in collaboration with the Portuguese troops. They committed many crimes against our people. Here, in this very Province of Bie, a few months after our independence, they perpetrated the (Capolo) massacre in which they coldly murdered hundred of defenseless civilians and various MPLA militants. Earlier in Huambo Province, prominent MPLA officials such as [name indistinct], (Albano Machado), and others from central and southern Angola were murdered.

Despite all these crimes, neither the UNITA puppets nor their colonial masters were able to halt our struggle. Our people resisted, struggled, and gained their independence, and they are still fighting to defend that independence and establish their well-being.

However, those who were used to betray our people joined the racist South Africans in view of the hasty departure of the Portuguese colonialists, who had supported them. The South Africans do not wish to see an independent, developed, and progressive Angola. In their own country the South Africans

regard all non-white people as part of an inferior race, unable to fully exercise their political rights and run the nation. It is these racists, who colonize our Namibian brothers and oppress and humiliate the black people of South Africa, who are UNITA's friends today. They give UNITA money, arms, [words indistinct] military training, bombs, and other means of massacring our people.

When the puppets say they are struggling for independence, they are lying. When the puppets say that they are struggling for freedom in Angola, they are also lying. We can expect neither independence nor freedom from the racists that oppress your brothers in Namibia and South Africa. Nor from their puppets. Contrary to what they say, Angola is already independent, and the increase in aid granted to the armed gangs by the racist South Africans is in the framework of a wider plan of destabilization, the main objective of which is to overthrow our government and make our country dependant on the Pretoria regime. In their misleading and demagogic propaganda, the puppets state that they are defending the people. In practice, however, they are defending [words indistinct]. They set mines (?on roads), massacre people in villages, and burn or plunder everything that belongs to the people. [Words indistinct] they would like to see the South Africans in Angola to exploit our wealth in exchange for a few tips, without caring for the fate of our people.

The UNITA armed gangs are part and parcel of the South African Army. They carry out the military operations outlined by the South African Army in order to create difficulties for our government, and destroy the Angolan revolution and the gains that our people have already attained.

The puppets seek to deceive the people when they say that Angola is being colonized by the Cuban and Soviet internationalists. Naturally, they had to fabricate this lie in order to support South Africa's policy. Comrades, you know that for South Africa, the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola is a serious obstacle to the total occupation or recolonization of Angola. The Cuban internationalists have been called by our (?nation) in order to assist us in defending ourselves from the aggression by the South African Armed Forces. They are rendering us an invaluable service, not only militarily, but also in our economic and social development. In Angola, nobody is able to show a sole Cuban and Soviet comrade who owns a (?farm), a factory, an enterprise, or in one way or another exploits Angolan workers. Instead, their work is based on cooperation agreements established on the basis of equality and mutual respect and which are designed to improve our services, strengthen and consolidate our national enterprises — which belong to the people — and train the necessary Angolan cadres.

We must expose wrong attitudes at the appropriate level and vigorously fight the reactionary manifestations of those who attempt to sabotage the application of party (?guidelines) in the enterprises and public sector and promote the slanderous propaganda spread by the puppets and foreign media against our revolution. This must be a permanent task. It is a task for all party members and grass roots organizations.

When the revolution deepens its socialist nature, it heightens the class struggle between the interests of the workers, peasants, and revolutionary (?intellectuals) and the interests of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie. This a struggle without color. It is not a struggle among people of various races, but rather a struggle between those who practically solve the problems of the working masses and those who seek to aggravate them, either through armed subversion or a camouflaged and subtle campaign to sabotage the application of the party's decisions and guidelines.

In order for our party to lead the class struggle in a more efficient manner, (?it is necessary) [words indistinct] especially against camouflaged sabotage by the reactionary circles of the petty bourgeoisie. Both in the countryside and in the cities we must [words indistinct] and discipline of the party's grass roots organizations. We must strengthen control over the implementation of tasks attributed to the organs of the state apparatus [words indistinct] and responsibility at work.

We must not forget that imperialism will never lay down arms while we remain in power. It will always try to use all forms of intervention to continue to attack the revolutionary forces in Angola. All reactionaries are potential or direct allies of imperialism. Therefore, all phenomena with reactionary leanings must be carefully analyzed from the working class standpoint and resolved in order to serve the interests of that class. Our principle must be to fight internal reaction, wherever it may be. We must not permit imperialism, racist South Africans, and the puppets to install a fifth column at our rear. [applause]

Dear comrades and fellow countrymen, the songs sung by our torchbearers and members of the Organization of the Angolan Women during our stay, particularly at the airport, as well as the determination of our organized and armed people, as evident during the swearing in ceremony performed by the battalions, have conveyed to us the assurance that reaction will not succeed and the socialist revolution will triumph. [applause]

Politburo Declaration

MB040859 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Declaration by the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo on the 24th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national liberation on 4 February — issued on 2 February]

[Text] The Angolan people will mark on 4 February the 24th anniversary of the commencement of the armed struggle for national liberation, an event of lofty historic and political significance which decisively determined a new path in the struggle to win our independence. On 4 February 1961, a handful of heroes, galvanized by the new ideal of independence, dealt a heavy blow to colonialism, with important repercussions not only for Angola, but also for other then-colonized territories and the rest of the world.

The date 4 February was thus written in golden letters in the most beautiful pages of the history of Angola and mankind. It very justly won for its architects the title of the heroes of the Angolan people. The patriots, who on 4 February 1961 assumed responsibility for the far-reaching consequences of their action, were convinced that launching the armed struggle was not only the

last alternative, but also that it was the only path that could lead to regaining our dignity as a truly free people and nation in the face of the ferocious intransigence of the colonialists, as evidenced by their deportations, genocide, intimidation, and other forms of repression.

The circumstances under which the first national liberation war broke out are perfectly well known to our people. The regime then ruling, Portugal, responded to the demand for our inalienable right to independence with unprecedented fury. This regime failed to understand the profound historic transformations wrought by the war, the depth of maturity and the aspirations of the Angolan people, and particularly the legitimacy of the peaceful demands of the MPLA. Our people were thus forced for 14 years to wage a war which they irreversibly won. This war also enabled the Angolan people to clearly perceive their real friends and enemies.

Today, 24 years since 4 February 1961 and 10 years since the winning of our most esteemable independence, a similar war continues to be imposed on us by some reactionary forces, some of whom are frustrated and others who are incapable of ever understanding the real character of our political, economic, and sociocultural process. Resorting to falsehood and manipulating the low cultural level of the population, the current agents of counterrevolution are leading the least enlightened patriots to death. These least enlightened patriots are prone to be politically misled. Thus, while commemorating another anniversary of the unleashing of the armed struggle for national liberation, the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party calls on the whole people, particularly our brave combatants, the defense and security bodies, to stand ever increasingly firm and united in their tasks of vigilance, by fulfilling their noble mission with the same degree of dedication demonstrated by the heroes, who with machetes did not hesitate to decisively advance against the colonialists.

The Politburo affirms the need to increasingly perfect the progressive propagation of party guidelines and the politicization of the broad masses and the extreme importance of these efforts. Only thus shall we be able to create a propitious climate to overcome many of the existing difficulties in our national life.

The MPLA-Labor Party Politburo believes that the current political and military situation in the country continues to reflect the aggressiveness of imperialism and the forces that it uses as a spearhead in southern Africa. Our most direct enemies have so far been able to intensify their criminal actions against our people, due mainly to the massive external support that they are still getting from the hated, racist South Africa in particular and from other countries which are surrogates of imperialism. South Africa's direct and massive support, the occupation of part of our territory by its Army, and the perpetuation of the occupation of Namibia are in fact prolonging the climate of war facing us, as well as the survival of the puppet gangs. The general situation prevailing in southern Africa, particularly the infiltration of armed gangs into Angola and other frontline countries, unequivocally demonstrates that this climate of tension is primarily caused by the destabilizing policy of the apartheid regime and, a posteriori, by the connivance and complicity of imperialist countries which are eager to undermine the revolutionary gains and the socialist option of the peoples of this region.

Thus, while maintaining its principled positions aimed at peacefully and justly settling the current conflict over the independence of Namibia and attaining the complete withdrawal of the South African forces stationed in southern Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party rejects any and all attempts aimed at endangering the integrity of the People's Republic of Angola, its sovereignty, and its independence. Our people, supported by their armed wing, the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, and firm in the struggle for the implementation of their legitimate aspirations, will continue to demonstrate high patriotic spirit, thus consolidating the strength of our democratic and popular revolution.

Inversely, the incapacity of the puppet gangs is revealing itself with an even greater clarity, as demonstrated by the spectacular actions that they publicize to the world, the increasing wave of deserting compatriots who had earlier been misled, and mainly by the executions by firing squads or detention of the most discontented individuals, disenchanted by misleading promises and their own failures.

The MPLA, which in 28 years of existence has been able to overcome the most difficult and decisive moments in the life of the Angolan people, will now, as the MPLA-Labor Party, the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class, more than even before, find more just and efficient solutions in order to victoriously overcome this situation and march with increased optimism to new victories.

The Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party believes that the second party congress, to be held in December of this year, will be the greatest event for the life of the country, after the deep critical analysis of our economic, social, political, and military life made by the first national party conference.

The second congress will define general guidelines which, because of their realism and dynamism, will facilitate the resolution of many of our problems and lead to more secure development on the path to socialism. The second party congress will have the task of determining new guidelines for our economic and social development after 10 years of our independence. The congress will also reaffirm our unflinching, principled policies. As a complement to our political and military actions, our diplomatic activity will continue to be fundamentally directed toward the just and peaceful settlement of the current conflicts in southern Africa, namely, the withdrawal of the forces of racist South Africa from our fatherland, the independence of Namibia based on the application of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435, and the strengthening of relations of friendship and solidarity with the Portuguese-speaking countries and other progressive states, as well as constantly reinforcing our relations with the socialist countries.

As an OAU member country, Angola will continue to increasingly work toward strengthening African unity and will also broaden its contacts with all countries in the world based on universally accepted principles. We shall continue to be open to a fruitful and realistic dialogue characterized by good sense and promoted by the wish to make serious decisions to preserve peace. Our diplomatic activity will unwaveringly continue to support the general struggle of other peoples in the world, namely in the

Middle East, Latin America, and Southeast Asia. Within the Nonaligned Movement, our diplomacy will continue to dedicate itself to strengthening relations with all other member countries to promote international peace and security for all based on justice, disarmament, the universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence, the implementation of the decolonization process, and the democratization of relations of international cooperation based on equality.

The forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda constitutes an important landmark in strengthening unity within the movement and an encouragement to southern African countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and apartheid. The MPLA-Labor Party, as a Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, is the leading force of all the country's economic, political, and social forces. It is obvious that the party is neither an invisible nor abstract force, but the result of the conscious selection of the best elements of the working class and other levels of our population who are loyal to the noblest aspirations of the Angolan proletariat. Hence the need for all party members to be armed with a strong revolutionary awareness, to be honest, and to be dedicated to work and the unwavering defense of the socialist option of our people. Accordingly, they have to act as a single man and a single voice. This will promote the organization and strengthen the party.

The party's stength and leading role depend on unity of thought and organization based on the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. These factors, once properly attained, will turn the party into an organized and a superior force for the transformation of Angolan society for the creation of the strategic objective of our revolution: scientific socialism. In our country, which aspires to be a socialist country, the party is the main force which leads each man, each citizen, and each party member in the implementation of our objectives. The Politburo believes that it is becoming increasingly imperative to implement this guideline at all levels, from the party grass roots organizations to the highest leading organs, state, mass, and social organizations. Subjective problems should never be allowed to affect the functioning and strengthening of the vanguard party of the working class.

As a result of the problems facing the country, party members must set examples by pointing out mistakes and taking positive and viable measures to correct them. They perform their leading role in society with revolutionary awareness. The party is the leading force, educating the broad masses about the justness of the principles it has chosen, and each party member must always be aware of the imperative need to maintain close ties with the masses in accordance with the principle that the masses are the beginning and the end of all our actions.

The party leads and organizes the masses so that they can implement their class objectives, which are precisely the transformation of the current economic and social situations to build a socialist society. The party has the important task of fighting decadent manifestations engendered by the petty bourgeoisie and the external and internal reaction. This fight must count on the direct and active participation of the militants and all the citizens who are engaged in the revolutionary process.

The Politburo believes that the struggle for the defense of national unity must be based on common political, ideological, and organizational principles. It must be directed at well defined and clear objectives so that each and every Angolan may be aware of the goals to be attained. Ideological unity must guide each and every party action, for national unity will finally be a result of unity within the party. In order to create unity, there must be a strong discipline within each and every party member so that the proletariat may become the leading social force. It must perform the leading role so that it can lead us to socialism. It must be the binding force to ensure national unity.

The Politburo calls on all militants to consolidate the internal and ideological unity based on Marxism-Leninism and organizational unity by observing and applying the party program, statutes, principles, and directives, particularly democratic centralism. The internal unity and discipline exercize a great influence over the party's leading role. They lead to the unity of the whole and consolidate the leading role of the party over the state and the society. We must continue as we have so far been doing. We must turn national unity into the unity of the broad masses. It must become a component of our resistance and our success in the fight against imperialism and external reaction for our economic independence, people's power, and peace. The party will have to continue to fight tribalism, regionalism, and racial preconceptions.

With the February spirit, let us organize the second party congress. Let us honor the February heroes by forever increasing our dedication to defense tasks, production, and people's vigilance. Let us organize ourselves for the 10th independence anniversary. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

[signed] The Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party

De Almeida Addresses Rally

MB041556 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0932 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Speech by Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for ideology, at a rally at 4 February Square in Kazenga, Luanda, to mark the 24th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation on 4 February -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and Central Committee, comrade members of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, comrade deputies of the People's Assembly, comrade representatives of the mass and social organizations, comrade representatives of the MPLA Party Youth Wing, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, comrades and compatriots: The Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene today celebrate the 24th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation -- the glorious date when a handful of brave patriots, fed up with humiliation, injustice, and oppression, rose up against the colonial power established in our fatherland. The effort and sacrifice of these compatriots galvanized all the people and marked the

beginning of the irreversible overthrow of the Portuguese colonial empire.

The heroic act mounted by the MPLA to mobilize all the people broke up the entire opposition and defeated the forces that were trying to return the country to their bosses in order to lead us to a more ruinous and voracious system of neocolonialism. On the night of 11 November 1975, the Angolan people rose up in full force and led by the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto reclaimed their just place to which they had every right in the world.

From battle to battle, from conquest to conquest, and from victory to victory, during this year of our second party congress, comrades, we shall mark the 10th anniversary of our independence with our heads high and more determined to defend our borders, repulse our enemies, and preserve the revolutionary gains of our people. We are ourselves. That is what the late Comrade President Agostinho Neto once said, and nothing can change this truth, not even tanks, false propaganda, linkage attempts, or the acts of destruction caused by the lackeys in the service of imperialism. [applause, slogans]

Comrades and compatriots, the People's Republic of Angola will continue to pursue its path toward socialism determined to build a fatherland of workers based on the working class and the theoretical principles of Marxism and Leninism. However, Comrades, we should watch out, because the counterrevolution will also continue with its intentions of overthrowing the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Angola in order to establish a regime which is docile to racist South Africa and imperialism, which is determined to seize our country's wealth.

Recently, on the occasion of the first national party conference, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed, and I quote, by using the illegally occupied territory of Namibia and the common border, the South African Armed Forces have transformed UNITA gangsters into an instrument of military destabilization to block Angola's economic and social development. Their typical activities have been and continue to be terrorism against civilians, the kidnapping of foreigners, robbery, bomb attacks, and acts of sabotage against economic targets, roads, and bridges with the aim of creating insecurity and chaos. Side by side at the international level, with the support of the most conservative imperialist circles, they organized major propaganda machinery to launch denigration campaigns against the Angolan revolution and its leaders. Internally, they try to infiltrate into state and party institutions, as well as mass organizations, and mount a continued propaganda campaign of lies and rumors to launch ideological confusion and discourage the masses in the tasks of revolution, unquote. [slogans]

Comrades and compatriots, it is the duty of all the Angolan people to exercise the greatest vigilance to frustrate the enemy's ill intentions. Accordingly, it is necessary for the people to organize themselves into the People's Vigilance Brigades and household commissions, as well as join the mass and social organizations and the party youth wing, and give greater cooperation to defense and security organs in order to frustrate the intentions of internal reactionaries, manipulators, and those who shout MPLA slogans, while in practice act against its objectives. South Africa will end up yielding to the force of history. Its aggressive troops will end up withdrawing from the occupied territory of Agostinho Neto's fatherland. They will end up withdrawing from the oppressed Namibia, and the struggle led by SWAPO and the ANC will inevitably emerge victorious. [applause]

KUP on MPLA 4 February Anniversary Speeches

MB050728 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Feb (KUP) — The MPLA is not looking at the Angolan situation with objectivity. All speeches made yesterday by the leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party at the 4 Febraury commemorations centered on UNITA's political and military activities throughtout the country. The biggest error of the MPLA-Labor Party leaders was not to draw the obvious conclusion: that negotiations between the MPLA and UNITA must be carried out in order to solve the national crisis.

Eduardo dos Santos continues dreaming of annihilating UNITA. He forgets that with each passing day, UNITA becomes a fearless giant.

It would be better not to blame South Africa in order to explain Angola's internal difficulties. The Cubans must leave Angola. This is a political reality of southern Africa.

BOTSWANA

RSA Homeland Threat To 'Invade' Over ANC Noted

MB041655 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The office of the president announced today that Bophuthatswana has threatened to invade Botswana unless the passage of cadres of the ANC into the Republic of South Africa and Bophuthatswana, which Bophuthatswana believes takes place through Botswana, stops. A news release from the office of the president says this warning has since been repeated by the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, who has stated that South Africa and Bophuthatswana reserve the right to march into any neighboring country through which they believe ANC cadres pass into Bophuthatswana and South Africa whether such neighboring country approved or not about such infiltration or not. The release further states that Botswana therefore faces the risk of invasion whether or not it approves of alleged ANC infiltration, or even knows about it or not. The office of the president says that the Bophuthatswana threat is all the more surprising, as it had not previously complained to Botswana about security matters.

The news release goes on to say that Botswana for its part has explained, as it has always done, that it does not allow the use of its territory as a base for attacks on its neighbors and any other countries, for that matter. Botswana has always arrested, tried, and imprisoned anybody who was caught importing, or carrying, or in posession of weapons in Botswana.

The release further says that Botswana is no more guilty of permitting ANC cadres to enter its territory than Bophuthatswana and South Africa are of permitting these cadres to enter respective territories. It concludes that South Africa and Bophuthatswana, with their large security forces and armies capable of invading Botswana, should be better able than Botswana, with its small police force and Army and severely limited resources, to seal their boundaries against ANC infiltration.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Says SWAPO To Intensify Terrorism

MB041640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The leader of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, says he plans to intensify his organization's terrorist activities in South-West Africa. Speaking in the Angolan capital, Luanda, Nujoma said SWAPO would intensify its armed activities throughout 1985 to counter the rise of internal parties in South-West Africa.

Referring to the 5-country Western contact group, the SWAPO leader said he considered France to be the only country on SWAPO's side. The other four countries, Canada, the United States, Britain, and West Germany, were all SWAPO's enemies.

SOUTH AFRICA

R.F. Botha Warns Botswana Over ANC Infiltration

MB050548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] South Africa has warned Botswana that the present infiltration of ANC terrorists from Botswana into South Africa cannot continue.

Responding to a statement by President Quett Masire of Botswana that his country faced the risk of an invasion by South African troops, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said it was not clear to him on what basis the Botswana Government had made the allegations. Mr Botha pointed out, however, that he had sent a message to the Botswana foreign minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, on the 29th of last month in which he had expressed his concern about recent developments in the border area. Mr Botha said he had told Dr Chiepe that peace and stability in southern African could not be maintained if terrorists and their supporters were harbored in neighboring states be it with or without that state's knowledge or consent.

In short, Mr Botha said the present situation could not continue. He appealed to Dr Chiepe to give urgent attention to the problem with a view to reaching an understanding on some effective and practical arrangements between the security forces of South Africa and Botswana. It should also be ensured that the territory of neither country be used for planning or executing of acts of sabotage or terrorism against the other.

Our political staff reports that it is clear from Mr Botha's reply that there has been high-level contact between the governments of Botswana and Bophuthatswana on the matter. According to Mr Botha, the Bophuthatswana foreign minister, Mr Molatlhwa, recently informed Dr Chiepe of a series of border violatons by terrorists from Botswana's territory. Details of contacts between members of the Bophuthatswana security forces and armed terrorists infiltrating South Africa through Botswana were brought to Dr Chiepe's attention.

Since 18 September last year, seven terrorists have been arrested by Bophuthatsawana security forces. Two terorists escaped across the border to Botswana and three were shot dead in contacts with members of the security forces. Two Bophuthatswana police officers were killed in the shootout.

Mr Molatlhwa also told the Botswana Government that a number of terorists were using Botswana as a sanctuary to escape Bophuthatswana security forces. He warned the Botswana authorities that if the acts of terror and infiltration did not stop, the Bophuthatswana Government would have no alternative but to engage in hot pursuit of them in terms of the provisions of international law.

Buthelezi Comments on Talks With Reagan

MB041940 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Passages within quotation marks in English]

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, met President Reagan in Washington today. He expressed his support for Mr Reagan's refusal to implement economic sanctions against South Africa.

[Begin video] [Fanus Venter] The White House in Washington, where President Reagan of the United States has met with a black leader from South Africa for the second time within 6 weeks. Today, the talks were with Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, who has visited the United States privately and made appearances at various church meetings over the weekend. Incidentally, Chief Buthelezi was invited by President Reagan to talk with him.

[Buthelezi] "I received the word when I was invited to the prayer breakfast that he wished to see me, and there are of course many brothers who are involved in the fellowship here which is responsible for the prayer breakfast, some of whom, in fact, one of whom I think, for instance, works in the White House. But then I just got a message that he wanted to see me himself. It was his own initiative.

[Venter] "When Bishop Tutu was here he hinted himself that he would like to speak to the President, but obviously in your case it must be a great honor then to have been invited.

[Buthelezi] "I stated to the President that as the most powerful man on earth, I felt very honored, and I felt that it was a signal to my people that, you know, he cares about what goes on in South Africa, that he should go out of his way to invite me.

[Venter] "Would you like to speculate for a moment on the scenario in South Africa within the next few years following the recent statements by the state president?

[Buthelezi] "I would like to say, Mr Venter, that I normally don't speculate as a politician, but I would say that, of course, the scenario will unfold, depending on what the state president in South Africa does. That is if the state president involves black people — who are excluded from the tricameral parliament — involves them in real negotiations, in participation, in decision-making. If the state president even as much as issues a statement of intent, if he does as much as indicate a change of direction toward power sharing — I don't say that details are necessary or the mechanism, but if he could make this clear to the 72 percent of the population who is African — I think then we can all hope that there will be peaceful change in South Africa.

[Venter] "And then, finally, Chief, what did President Reagan say to you?

[Buthelezi] "President Reagan was most encouraged by the things that I mentioned in my statement to him, because he said to me that he wanted to know about the things that they do, whether they are doing them right or if I felt that there were any other things they should do, I should be free to tell them what things, and I tried to do just this with the time that was at my disposal with him. I tried to tell him just those things, what the Americans are doing. I dealt with the question of investment, I dealt with the question of constructive engagement, how, in fact, important it was to give it more flesh, for it is no more then a skeleton at the moment, and, you know, I covered the issue of the humanitarian aid which Americans are giving in education. I said we will be needing more of that money, on health issues, to help, and also for vocational training and so on." [end video]

The visit by Chief Buthelezi to the White House presumably occurred as a result of cooperation by some conservative members of the American Congress. It is possible that some of them could have had misgivings about placing their signatures on a letter of protest which was directed at President Reagan and the South African ambassador some weeks ago.

Heunis Discusses Broader 'Democratic Base'

MB011610 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] House of Assembly, Feb 2 [date as received], SAPA — The government did not underestimate the dire need to broaden the democratic base in South Africa, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Speaking during the no confidence debate, he said that the government also had no illusions about the nature and the intensity of the challenges facing it. Obsession with old, unserviceable, political models would have to go. Expectations would have to be scaled down.

He appealed to the leader of the opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, for his party's cooperation. There was an urgency in South Africa's circumstances and the need for collective action, he said.

"The realisation of the democratic ideal in South Africa is such a complex exercise that many political scientists tell us it is unattainable," he said.

The question as to whether the government would succeed would require a prophet but the government did believe the answer was affirmative and therefore did its utmost to achieve this ideal.

There were certain pre-requisites that would have to be met, "which he will have to cultivate," he said. "It would require goodwill from people, trust and acceptance of each others bona fides, and involvement and intellectual contributions," Mr Heunis said.

"There are many things from the past for which we must ask forgiveness," he said to calls of approval from the opposition benches.

The leader of the opposition, in moving his motion of no confidence on Monday, had said flippantly that there were people who believed all they had to do was walk around with their hands on their hearts and say "consensus" as many times as possible and all the country's problems would become manageable.

"The honorable member knows there is one matter which this government does not underestimate: Namely the dire need to devise and establish constitutional structures capable of widening the democratic participation in decision-making at all levels." These democratic ideals had to be realised in a novel way and the leader of the opposition had to agree that they may ultimately bear no resemblance to constitutional structures found in homogeneous, democratic societies.

"The fact that we differ (with each other) about the methods to be employed in attaining the ideals of peace, democracy and prosperity, must of now, and of urgent necessity, become less of a priority, less of an obstacle. I appeal to you to leave escapist politics, your obsession with political models which no longer relate to the reality of South Africa."

The leader of the opposition should rather make a contribution by convincing people that the need for reform required that "we all have to lower our expectations and increase our contributions," the minister said.

SUNDAY TIMES: Mandela Should Not Refuse Offer

MB031035 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Feb 85 p 20

[Editorial: "An Offer Mandela Shouldn't Refuse"]

[Text] Mr Nelson Mandela should accept the president's terms for his release from prison. They are fair and reasonable.

Of course it will not be an easy choice for a man who has spent 21 years in jail, steadfast in his commitment to armed struggle against apartheid. Moreover, there is a risk that abandonment of a stance that has earned him the status of a martyred hero figure might lessen his standing in his own constitutency, permitting others to take over.

We believe that South Africa has reached a moment in its history when true leadership will be judged by a willingness to compromise, by recognition that a safe, just and prosperous future can only be attained by statesmen who commit themselves to conciliation after so many decades of conflict.

For his part, Mr P.W. Botha has demonstrated a praiseworthy willingness to take frightful risks in his constituency in order to work for peace and conciliation. Imagine if this was reciprocated, if a real truce could be attained between the ANC and the government, and if genuine debate about a durable and just constitution could get under way.

There is, surely, no higher goal in this land.

The past week and more have brough momentous developments in the field of race relations: the suspension of forced removals, a commitment to open-ended debate in a neutral constitutional forum, freehold title for blacks outside the homelands, and a promise to review citizenship rights and influx control.

True, it will all take place within certain parameters, but — given the frozen-over state of segregationist dogma these past many decades — it represents a giant departure from apartheid orthodoxy. It is pregnant with promise — so long as the proffered hand is accepted.

"Watershed" and "historic" are expressions that have been devalued by over-use in our country, but it is undeniable that our politics has lately reached a critical fork.

In one direction lies the steep and rocky road towards conciliation; probably, as Mr Heunis said on Friday, according to a unique formula under which all will have to trim their expectations.

In the other lies a route that descends towards violent conflict and the consequent destruction of everyone's dreams of peace and freedom.

The moment has come for doves to take the lead. Mr Botha has detached himself form the hawks that still loom threateningly at the extremities of his constituency. Now Mr Mandela has an opportunity to do the same.

SWAZILAND

Students Continue Boycott of University

MB050709 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] The boycott of classes in the University of Swaziland (Kwaluseni campus) continued yesterday.

The boycotting students called for the reinstatement of 21 others who have not been readmitted.

Among the 21 were members of the two students bodies which have been ordered disbanded. They are, 10 members of the disbanded SRC [Student Representative Council], four from SNUS (Swaziland Nation Union of Students) and the rest were not in any representative capacity.

ZIMBABWE

Mozambican Security Minister Arrives for Talks

MB042015 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The Mozambican minister of security, Comrade Sergio Vieira, arrived in Harare today at the head of a seven-man delegation. The delegation will attend 2 days of talks of the joint Zimbabwean-Mozambique Defense Commission, which begins tomorrow.

The minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungura, who accompanied the delegation on a tour of Heroes Acre today, said the talks will center on mutual security (?demands).

Zimbabwe has held similar talks with Zambia and Botswana.